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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

☞ The Philadelphia Navy Yard has long been a hospital for decayed politicians, and has been managed to keep Tom Florence afloat rather than to refit our vessels of war. Last year a board of naval officers was appointed to examine into its affairs, and though the report was sent in eleven months ago it has but recently been made public. The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes extracts from it, by which it appears that there has been a waste of nearly $100,000 yearly in the yard. Among other leaks found it seems that the "second clerk to commandant" has *never been seen* by that officer, the gallant veteran, Com. Stewart; that the "clerk of the yard" has done no duty for *four years*, although drawing a regular salary; that the office of "master laborer" was useless; that most of the time nearly one-third of the men employed were not needed; that they went out of the yard without working as soon as the roll was called; that politicians controlled all the appointments, and that the chips were sold for less than it cost to pile them, while wood was bought by the hundred cords to maintain fires, for which the chips ought to have been used. These things must have been practiced with the knowledge and connivance of naval officers. Why not follow up the investigation to ascertain who they were and then tear the epaulets from their shoulders?

☞ The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee profess, we believe, to be still at work, but even to this day they have not summoned Henry A. Wise, who, according to his own statement, is probably in possession of a greater amount of important information upon the subject than any other man living. The Committee waste their time in bringing men before them as witnesses who either know nothing or are disposed to court sympathy as martyrs by refusing to tell anything and getting themselves imprisoned for their obduracy, but shrink like miserable cowards from calling upon the Ex-Governor of Virginia, who has proclaimed upon the stump and in published letters that he knows such facts in connection with the Old Brown treason as would startle the nation like ten thousand thunders. Is this to be tolerated?

But possibly the Committee mean to summon Ex-Governor Wise one of these days. Perhaps they are waiting to have the small affair of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency settled. But what business have they to neglect or postpone a great official duty for any such reason?

☞ There are various modes of salutation common among different nations; some people rub noses, some kiss the cheeks, and others shake hands, but we are puzzled as yet to know how the Japanese accost the ladies upon their first introduction. The Philadelphia American, speaking of the introduction of Miss Ledyard, the grand-daughter of Gen. Cass, to the members of the legation from his majesty, the Tycoon, says "they did not shake hands with the lady, as this would have been contrary to their instructions in relation to the fair sex before they left home," but the New York Herald says they "shook hands with her with uncommon heartiness." How are we to reconcile these contradictory statements or how vindicate the truth of history? The subject is of such paramount importance that we trust the chief Prince of the embassy or the young lady herself will set the matter right by a card in the newspapers.

☞ The Mozart Hall, or Fernando Wood wing of the New York Democracy—those who were excluded from Charleston because they would not affiliate with the freesoilers and Wilmot provisoists—unanimously adopted the following resolution last week:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of this city on the utter prostration and annihilation of Tammany Hall as a political institution. Its corruptions, deceptions, and repeated offences against the Democratic party of New York, and more recently of the whole country at Charleston, have sunk it so low that no decent man longer acknowledges its authority; all now look with hope and confidence to the Mozart organization, which will be maintained vigorously until it absorbs every independent, honest Democrat, and redeems the party from the misrule and rascality of the leaders and Sachems of Tammany Hall.

It will be remembered that Mr. Fowler, the defaulting postmaster, was the chief of the rascally Sachems. Fernando Wood, young Joe Smith, and Victor Emanuel are equally entitled to consideration in the history of the year 1860, for having severally rebelled against Tammany Hall, the Vatican, and the corruptions of Mormonism.

☞ The friends of the Constitution and the Union in Tennessee will hold a meeting in Nashville on Saturday next, to ratify the nomination of John Bell and Edward Everett, for President and Vice President. The entire delegation from the State to the Baltimore Convention are expected to be present. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Tennessee is all alive with enthusiasm on behalf of her noble son and the eloquent statesman of Massachusetts.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that evidence will be produced to prove that the Lecompton Constitution was not only prepared in Washington, but by whom it was written, then copied, and to whom it was submitted before being sent to Kansas. The original draft is said to be in that city, and was revised by members of the Cabinet. The Lecompton Convention received and acted upon it in the form it left Washington.

☞ We have at last a confession from a Democratic source that the party is in danger. The Richmond Enquirer says "the effort that is now being made by certain parties to *fix up* delegates from the cotton States to the Baltimore Convention, if successful, will seriously tend to the permanent disruption and dismemberment of the Democratic party." Has not the wise man of the Enquirer seen other portents which "seriously tend" to the same happy conclusion?

☞ We do not say that Mr. Buchanan retained Mr. Fowler in office after he knew he was a defaulter. But unquestionably he retained him for years after he might have known it and by the exercise of a proper scrutiny would have known it. Had Mr. Fowler been a political opponent of the Administration, his peculations could not have gone on undetected and unexposed for even three months.

Murder of a Child by its Step-father.—Information was received yesterday by telegraph of the murder of a child aged about six years by Lewis Janier, its step-father, on Muldraugh's Hill, in Hardin county. The man was in the city yesterday, and called at the furniture store of W. C. Moore, Fourth street, upon whose farm he resides. A large reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

Janier is about five feet seven inches in height, with sandy hair and light moustache. He attempted to procure some money from W. C. Moore, but only succeeded in obtaining two dollars.

☞ A fine family carriage, costing five hundred dollars, has been presented to Thos. H. Collins, of New Albany, by the Floyd County Agricultural Society, not as a pecuniary recompense for the time and trouble which he had bestowed upon the Association, but as a testimonial of their appreciation of his industry and indefatigable energy in furthering the interests of the Association, and contributing so much to develop a spirit of inquiry and improvement in the agricultural community at large.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat in an article upon the Presidential nominations tries to ridicule dignity. 'Tis all very natural. Those who admire Douglas have a contempt for dignity, and those who admire dignity have a contempt for Douglas.

☞ The Republican party claims great credit for having dropped Mr. Seward. We don't think it need set up such a cackling for having dropped a bad egg.

☞ The Democrats have split their party in two and are now splitting the pieces. We hope they will split them as fine as kindling-wood.

☞ The only chance for the Democrats now is in nominating Mr. Wise for the Presidency. There is no doubt of it. Wise says so himself.

☞ A pile of fire-wood and a disunionist's neck may properly be measured by the *cord*.

☞ The National Intelligencer comes to the support of the Union Presidential ticket in an article of characteristic sobriety and strength, from which we make the following extracts:

After a free comparison and interchange of opinions the delegates convened in that body have placed in nomination before the American people the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President of the United States.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe were supposed to present in their well known characters and long proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinction proposed to be conferred on them by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made a choice of two distinguished citizens who may be truly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts, in the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

In the case of such men the Convention judged, and we think wisely judged, that those modern contrivances known as "platforms" might be safely dispensed with, as at best as superfluous appendages, and as sufficiently shown by the recent experience of the country to be futile in point of efficacy, as they are certainly seen to be evanescent in duration, and utterly powerless to secure consistency of political purpose or any identity of political opinion among their nominal upholders. Instead of answering these useful ends, they have too often proved nothing better than a delusion and a snare, entailing in the end confusion and overthrow on their ingenious constructors, while in the meantime the practical legislation and administration of the Government must, none the less, be conducted according to the exigencies of the current hour, and often in such complete disregard of the published programme that the adherents of a political creed are found disputing every four years upon variant propositions to amend their confession of faith according to the drift of events or the mutations of individual opinion.

* * * * * *

At the present time the first and highest need of the country is domestic peace. A truce is called between the belligerent parties, if only long enough that both may clearly ascertain for what they are contending with a zeal which to some of their countrymen seems so greatly disproportionate to the objects severally proposed. And the circumstances under which this appeal is made by the friends of "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," seem propitious to the accomplishment of their patriotic purpose. Party ties are visibly weakened on all sides, either by fierce dissensions from within or by the absence of compelling motives from without sufficiently cogent to give them compactness of organization and definiteness of aim. Patriotic citizens of all classes and political affinities are no longer called to cast their votes under the influence of a sectional feeling wounded in its sensibilities by indiscriminate reproaches or by hostile aggressions. With several parties in the field, and with independence of opinion generally reigning among the members of each, with partisan rage materially modified in its capacity for attack by internal disagreements in the bosom of former confederates, it is obvious that the reserved strength of that large and influential body who have hitherto been unable and unwilling to share in the heats of our recent political contests may now approach the masses of their countrymen in the confident hope that they will suspend the fratricidal strife, which, having already endured too long for the peace and prosperity of the country, has begun to prove a source of confusion and defeat at last to the forces previously banded by it in columns closed and eager for the unnatural contest.

It is in the midst of this relaxation of political bonds that the Constitutional Union Party offers its nominees to the acceptance of all who are wearied by the agitations of the last few years. And who is not wearied by them? Who would not gladly promote a return to the things which make for peace? Is it not time to seal up the bitter fountains which, instead of healing streams, cast up only mire and dirt the more they are stirred?

In furtherance of these high and holy aims, as constituting the paramount event of the times, the Baltimore Convention, as we interpret its action, has placed in nomination the distinguished statesmen who have been selected by that body as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. So construing its purpose, we should do great violence to what we deem the dictates of patriotic duty if we failed to commend that purpose to the approbation of our countrymen, especially when the movement is inaugurated under the auspices of two among the most illustrious of our living statesmen, and in whose elevation to high official responsibilities the whole people might confess to a feeling of legitimate pride, as well as of satisfaction at the thought that the public welfare would be safe in their hands.

Out in the Country, May 19, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There is no necessity for ratification meetings. The nomination of Bell and Everett ratifies itself. Many of the old line Whigs who have been voting the Democratic ticket for sometime past, seem rejoiced at the Opposition nominations. They say it is a *safe ticket*, and one that neither Whig nor Democrat can object to. The whole negro clamor is suddenly silenced. With this ticket disunion is as remote as at any former period of the history of the Government. It will require hard drilling to get up anything like a union of Democratic forces against John Bell. Some office-seekers only, taking their cue from the Democratic papers, call him fogy and fossil, and other disparaging names. It is but light dispraise. What they mean by it we do not know. It is true that in bribery, corruption, and in plundering the Government for party purposes, John Bell has not kept time to Democratic progress, and never can; and if that is what the little editors and office-seekers mean by calling him fogy and fossil, we shall have to own up; but if a clear head and a clean hand and a sound heart are of any value in a race for the Presidency, we can with pride and confidence challenge the nation to present his superior. We do not present him as a *fast man* in the modern, cockney sense of that phrase, and we rejoice that he is not a *fast man*. He is an old man, too old now to learn treason, or falsehood, or any of those refined modern practices of fast men by which the expenditures of the Government in a time of profound peace are swelled from *forty millions* to *eighty millions of dollars*.

But the Covode committee will explain all this. Are any of you old enough, Messrs. Editors, to recollect the *Jackson and Reform* movement that inaugurated the Democratic party? What a hurricane it was! This administration is Jackson and Reform in a progressive state. It is the philosophical sequence of that revolution. The election of General Jackson may have been necessary on other grounds, but not for reforming abuses that existed in the public expenses. Let those abuses be pointed out now—compare them with the developments of the Covode Committee. Look at them as the ground of overthrow of a party, and the Democratic party would not meet at Baltimore in June, it would disband, dissolve, *wilt*. *Eighty millions of public money!* One half of that amount (the sum actually spent for purposes of corruption), forty millions of dollars in the hands of party, devoted exclusively to prolonging party rule. How many Editors and Congressmen will it not buy? How many Constitutions will it not frame? How many English Bills will it not pass? Don't we need a Fogy President? He would bring us back to Forty Millions again. The iron of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, the sugar of Louisiana, and the looms of Massachusetts might hope for some protection. The people would make their own Constitutions, and the English Bills might go under the table, the lowest bidders would get the public contracts, and the government mules would not be sold in the Rocky Mountains where none but government pets could reach the place of sale. But after all, what will the Covode Committee achieve for the country? Nothing, or next to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention a few Democratic Conventions did venture to endorse the course of the present Administration. It is the last endorsement it will ever receive. But what of that? If another Democratic administration succeeds it, will it be any better? Will it not consist of substantially the same set of men, or worse men? Men who will see plainly that the *eighty millions* must be doubled or the party split to pieces? Will they hesitate to use the means? If the country supports this *fast party* after the exposures of the Covode committee, what Government official, high or low, will have cause to fear punishment or shame?

In conclusion, I will say one thing to you in confidence. If Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, Bell will carry Kentucky by 10,000 over the united votes of Democrats and Black Republicans. The political distinction between Douglas and Lincoln must be broader and clearer than it was in their contest two years ago, to enable a Southern man to make a choice between them.

K.

☞ The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

Monday evening, about 3 o'clock, our city and vicinity was visited by one of the most terrific storms that the "oldest inhabitant" hath any recollection of. We hear of considerable damage being done to property in and about town. The dust, shingles, and limbs of trees were seen flying in every direction. The wind was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, with some little hail. Part of the gable end of Mrs. Hickman's house, just below the State Arsenal, was blowed in, but fortunately no one was injured. The roofs of several houses were injured, among them those of the Capital Hotel, State Capitol, and Watson & Co.'s cotton factory. We do not hear of any lives being lost or limbs broken. The Louisville and Frankfort cars did not arrive until half-past 9 o'clock at night, being detained by some eight or ten trees having fallen across the track. The trains all came in on time yesterday morning. At night we had another storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, which lasted several hours.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

☞ The seceders from the Charleston Convention are likely to be left in the lurch, without support at home, or from their immediate representatives in Congress. The various States are calling conventions to replace them in the adjourned convention at Baltimore, and only eighteen Senators and members were staunch enough to unite in a manifesto sustaining their course, and advising them to resume their seats when the convention reassembles. As there are twenty-eight Democratic Senators and sixty-six Representatives from Southern States in Congress, the very meagre aid and comfort afforded to the secessionists are apparent. The Douglas men are defiant and assert unhesitatingly that if the refugees from Charleston apply for readmission to Baltimore, even as the citizens of Calais did to the victorious English monarch, with ropes about their necks, they cannot expect pardon or recognition. The ground taken by the friends of Douglas is that the act of leaving the Charleston Convention and reorganizing anew was one of insubordination and rebellion, which throws the secessionists without the pale of the party. The "unsubdued rebel" has truly taken a firm position, and we regard him with a kind of satisfaction, as Gov. Wise did old Ossawattomie Brown, as the gamest of men, though engaged in an execrable cause.

It is somewhat singular that neither North nor South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, nor Missouri signed the manifesto; that the two Virginia Senators, Mason and Hunter, were supported by but one of their delegation, M. R. Garrett; that Jeff. Davis and the Roman-named Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar constitute the only force from Mississippi; that the Louisiana Senators, Slidell and Benjamin, were endorsed by Mr. Davidson only; that Reagan was the "lone star" from Texas; that the Georgia Senators, Iverson and Toombs, carried their entire Democratic delegation with them, though the prominent politicians of the State, headed by Stephens, denounce the secession; and that the Arkansas Senators, Johnson and Sebastian, are at variance with their Representatives, Hindman and Rust, as to Democratic orthodoxy. These signs of the demoralization of the organization of the party are most cheering to the conservative spirit of the Union, and we see no possible contingency by which the disrupted and scattered fragments can be reunited. We have already referred to the "Tennessee resolution" which, it was at one time hoped, would be the means of harmonizing the discordant elements. The secessionists proposed to the Douglas men the adoption of this resolution, which, it will be remembered, affirms: "That all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in Territories, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation." We learn, however, from the Cincinnati Enquirer that the Douglas men refuse to take it, regarding it as deceptive, while the Richmond Enquirer denounces it as "ambiguous, equivocal, and uncertain, and declared against by every prominent man of either section." In the mean time the seceding States are filling the vacancies with known friends of Douglas, and it now seems likely that he will be very strong at Baltimore, while his adherents will go there with a determination to have him or nothing. We candidly confess that his friends have a right to be jubilant under all these auspicious signs, but still the "Little Giant's" causeway to the White House is environed by many pitfalls, and insidious enemies are digging traps for him wherever he is expected to plant a foot.

☞ While the first minister of the Tycoon and President Buchanan are interchanging pledges of friendship and amity between the governments of Japan and the United States, Great Britain is threatening the oriental nation with war because it will not submit to exactions which are both insolent and oppressive. Since Lord Elgin in August, 1858, forced a treaty with Japan, the British minister has been interfering in the affairs of the Empire, under pretence of carrying out the terms of the treaty, and the result has been that foreigners at Yeddo have been attacked by the mob, the lives of British residents threatened, and their property burned. Mr. Alcock, the British minister, thereupon threatened war, which threat has been met by the construction of fortifications in the bay of Yeddo, and the military preparations of its soldiery. The difficulties have been aggravated by the egregious vanity and bluster of Mr. Alcock, who seemed anxious to provoke aggressions upon the Japanese, that retaliatory measures might follow. He has succeeded to his wish, though the officials treated him with uniform courtesy and assigned the Temple of Tozanjee for his diplomatic abode.

The Tycoon of Japan is an elective officer. A Council composed of the Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs, one of the highest members of the Council of State, with his double, and the Governors of the five kingdoms into which the empire is divided, manage the foreign affairs. The proceedings of this body have to receive the assent of the great Council of State, which is in permanent session at Yeddo and titled by the Damios, who are the feudal princes, owning three-quarters of the territory in fief, and constituting a powerful oligarchy, who elect the Tycoon or monarch from their own number, as the college of cardinals select a Pope from their own ecclesiastical degree. These Damios are the conservators of all the old customs, laws, and prejudices of the empire, and opposed to changes; are independent of the central government, have full power over life in their respective jurisdictions, monopolize all the avenues of trade and commerce, and own all the mineral wealth within their several boundaries. The British ambassador has endeavored to change all their ideas of political economy and contend against the traditionary policy and prejudices of the empire, even so far as to assert the unrestricted right of foreigners to enter the kingdom, go where they chose, and locate themselves where it best suited them. Discontent, violence, and murder followed and the British Parliament, without rebuking the insolence of its representatives, was at last dates gravely discussing the question of war. This state of feeling will account for the refusal of the British vessels of war at the Isthmus to salute the Japanese Ambassadors during their late transit.

☞ F. W. Walker, the Washington correspondent of the New York Express, was expelled from the House of Representatives last Thursday, on the report of the Covode Committee, it appearing that he had received from Mr. Wendell $2,500 for his services in trying to secure the passage of the notorious English bill. The expulsion was unquestionably right, but it should be remembered that the same witness or witnesses who testified to the payment of the $2,500 to Walker for his services testified also that the President and cabinet countenanced and encouraged and prompted and required the use of the printing fund for such purposes. Walker was justly deemed unfit to occupy a seat at a reporter's desk in the Representatives' Hall, but the President has to be tolerated in the White House, and the members of the Cabinet have to be tolerated as the heads of departments. The whole of them deserve to be expelled from their places in bitter disgrace. They are incomparably greater offenders than Walker is. They are to him as a gang of vampires to a flea.

☞ It is said that the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, having failed to receive the nomination of his party for the Presidency, is resolved to retire from public life.

We should sincerely rejoice if Mr. Seward, brought back to his senses and restored to reflection and the exercise of a cool judgment by the unexpected blight of the great hope of his life through what he no doubt regards as Republican ingratitude, would, as a public man, make amends as far as possible for his unpatriotic course in times past, by devoting steadily hereafter to his whole country the fine powers which he has hitherto devoted to sectionalism and to self-aggrandizement. By doing this he can win a far purer and prouder and better fame than he could ever acquire as a Republican candidate for the Presidency or as a Republican President. But, if he will not do this, assuredly the next best thing he can do is to go at once into private life and stay there. If he will do no good, let him cease to do harm.

☞ The late violent discussion between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Davis, in the U. S. Senate, has added to the confusion and hostility previously existing between the two wings of the Democracy. Even an owl or a buzzard couldn't fly with a pair of wings so out of time and harmony with each other.

☞ On the 15th inst., a Democratic office-holder of Portland hung himself in a smoke-house. He'll make poor bacon.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, is a free-trade man, and voted for the tariff of 1846 and in favor of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, which gives high protection to the iron interest of Pennsylvania. How will the Pennsylvania Republicans like this?

Cin. Enquirer.

The question of the Enquirer is pertinent, but it is not all, nor the worst, that may be fairly said to the same effect. The New York Evening Post, one of the ablest and most uncompromising free-trade journals in the Union, claims that the Chicago platform affords no sanction whatever to the doctrine of protection, and enforces the claim in the following lucid and forcible commentary:

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealots of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, tradespeople of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and founderies and iron and coal mines—a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color—we quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered:

"*Twelfth*—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy to national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

Not a word about heavier duties—they are too heavy already; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning-jenny. If that was what the convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill-owners, the dictionary is full of plain English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of mistake.

What, then, has the convention said in regard to this question?

Simply that, as long as we provide a revenue for the support of the government, by laying duties on the merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as that every public interest of the country shall be uninjured, and that the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course, the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, and all other classes. Nothing of all this can be done by high duties; nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported woollens and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests of the whole country," what do we mean? Not the ownership of a coal mine, or of a forge, or a cotton or woollen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multitarious occupations of those who warm their rooms with coal, and employ iron tools and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties—and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The laundress must have cheap sad-irons, the farmer cheap drag-chains, we must all have cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is best effected, is a system of reciprocal free trade.

We confess that after examining the resolution in question carefully we are unable to see the least unfairness or unfitness in the construction put on it by our New York contemporary. The Post affirms nothing of the resolution that it does not justly include. If the Chicago Convention didn't intend to sanction free-trade and condemn protection, it must have intended to cheat the friends of both. How will the Pennsylvania Republicans like *this*?

☞ The Southern Confederacy, a paper which declared on the eve of the meeting of the Charleston Convention that the nomination of Douglas by the Convention would justify if it did not produce a dissolution of the Union, and which we then accused of favoring the policy of Douglas, now openly proclaims its adherence to that policy. The Confederacy of last Friday says:

Then the question arises if the Constitution does *protect* slavery in the Territories, why demand at this critical juncture the passage of an act granting additional protection? The South could not expect for a moment to get such an act from a Black Republican Congress, and we cannot in good faith ask Northern Democrats to grant it for the reason that we are most fully committed to *non-intervention*, the principle which guarantees *protection* by the decision of the courts. Then such an act passed by Congress can be of no practical utility, therefore we contend that it is the most suicidal policy to divide and distract the Democratic party upon an abstract impracticability.

The Confederacy says this after Mr. Stephens, its favorite candidate for the Presidency, and doubtless with the concurrence of a large section of the Democracy in Georgia and the rest of the cotton States. The truth is, there is and has been all the time amongst the Democracy of these States a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor not only of Douglas's policy but of Douglas himself. It has wanted only the courage to speak out to become formidable; and, as it seems to have found that courage at last, we look to see it forthwith control the Democracy in this quarter, securing without much difficulty the representation of the party at Baltimore and not at Richmond. If it effects this it will probably effect also the nomination of Douglas, though the nomination of Douglas will not follow with certainty by any means. The nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, the unquestionable knavishness of the Baltimore delegation of New York, the doubt which enshrouds the choice of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the undeniable and irremovable odiousness of Douglas to an influential portion of the Southern Democracy, are all circumstances unfavorable to his success at Baltimore; yet our present impression is that they are not so unfavorable as to be fatal.

Nevertheless, it must be owned that the developments now proceeding at the South, which appear to favor the nomination of Douglas, may in reality point rather to the patching up of a hollow union of the party, and the stitching or pinning of this patchwork with a ticket of the Southern complexion. We should not be surprised even at this. In fact, we shall not be surprised at anything. To be entirely frank, we know of nothing in the whole range of human uncertainty that presents a fitter subject for betting than the final attitude of the Democracy in the Presidential field. The winner at Woodlawn this evening is insipid certainty compared with it.

☞ The whole testimony taken before the Covode Committee of the House of Representatives proves beyond the remotest possibility of rational doubt that corruption and villainy pervade the Government in all its thousand ramifications; and the loud outcry of the Democratic leaders and organs against the prosecution of the committee's investigations shows that the leaders and organs would most gladly have the villainies and corruptions go on unrevealed and unchecked. No matter who may be elected by such a party to the Presidency or who the members of the Cabinet may be, the corruptions and villainies, so long as the party shall bear sway, will not diminish but increase.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, whilst expressing great confidence in the majority of the New York delegation, admits that there are "some perhaps who might trade." Yes, and we guess there are none perhaps who wouldn't.

John Van Buren hit the disposition of these delegates exactly in a witticism he perpetrated just after their appointment. "They accuse us," said John, who belongs to the same wing of the Democracy, "of intending to sell out. That is not so; *though we are still a commercial people!*"

☞ The Southern Monitor, a zealous Democratic paper in Philadelphia, says that, as things now stand, the Democracy should either nominate Mr. Wise for the Presidency of the United States, or, making no nomination at all, unite with the National Union party in the support of Bell and Everett. We take from that paper the following paragraph:

The idea of nominating Jeff. Davis by a sectional wing of the Democracy, is merely one of the soap bubbles of Washington letter writers. If such a thing were done, Bell and Everett would beat him in the cotton States. No. If the Democracy cannot or *will* not concentrate on Gov. Wise, then there will be a universal combination, North and South, East and West, against the Black Republicans. The people will run the Constitution and the Union against the sectional abolition traitors. Douglas cannot get the nomination, and if he were to run as the candidate of a sectionalized Northern Democracy, he could not carry any of the Abolition States. Unless the Democracy can concentrate harmoniously on Gov. Wise, in thirty days, there should be no nomination at all. Then the Constitution and the Union would soon settle the hash of the sectional fanatics.

A Geometrical Description of a Lady—A Back View.—Conical, base equal to seven-tenths the axis—four vaulted zones equidistant on the planes of the sides—cone truncated on the nodule from theoretical apex, with a warped surface placed diagonally upon the parabola of truncation, intersected by the quadrant of a sphere, and it again by irregular polygonal planes of half the diameter of the sphere, sloping downwards in the angle of the cosine of the longitude of figure.

THE STORM OF MONDAY.

Monday's Hurricane—*Loss of life—Great Destruction of Property—Accident on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.*

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

One of the most terrific tornadoes ever known, visited our city Monday afternoon between three and four o'clock, which resulted in the complete demolition of a large number of buildings, the partial destruction of churches and hundreds of dwelling houses, the death of four men in the city and of two by drowning in the river, injury of several women and children, smashing up of an engine and baggage car on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and the miscellaneous tearing to pieces and turning upside down and inside out of things generally.

The storm came from the northwest, and was accompanied by lightning and thunder and torrents of rain, which were swept into every crevice.

Two men were killed by the falling of a new building on Fifth street, near Hoadly, in which they were engaged erecting stairs at the time the storm struck the house. The names of them, the master stair builder, was Mr. Brenkmeyer, a German. He leaves a wife and two or three children. The other was a young man about nineteen, named Heinrich Kirken.

Two others, working in the same building, narrowly escaped death by jumping into the street as the building fell, one of them only being in any way injured. The other workmen had left the building only about five minutes previous to the catastrophe.

Thomas Cole and Mr. Grey were standing in a brickyard on Clark street, on the bank of Mill creek, as the storm approached. The wind blew a timber from the shed on to them, bearing them to the ground and covering them with brick. They were killed instantly. They were both married men.

The new Commercial office building, at the northeast corner of Race and Fourth streets, was one among the thousands which suffered. The cornice of the building was zinc and the roof sheet iron, but like a piece of paper they were ripped from their places and scattered for a distance of one square. The compositors of the office were at work at the time, and the first intimation they had of the fury of the gale was the absence of the roof and the clattering of bricks and morter about their heads. It is needless to add that they vacated the premises with an astonishing degree of rapidity, carrying the news of the disaster to the occupants of the lower stories in an incredible short space of time. A large quantity of bricks and timbers displaced from the Commercial building fell upon the skylight of the building adjoining, and passed through each story into the cellar, occasioning in its transit a large amount of damage.

This building was occupied by Misses Bairds, milliners, Mrs. W. J. Johnston as an ice-cream saloon and Ball & Thomas as a Daguerrean gallery. A lady by the name of Youce, who had entered the refreshment department of Mrs. J., was quite severely injured by some of the falling rubbish. Several of the servants were also badly injured; they were taken to the Commercial Hospital, and an examination of their wounds showed that one of them was in a very critical situation. A nurse girl who had in her arms an infant of Mrs. J.'s, perceiving the danger, laid the little child on the floor and with true womanly love stooped over and protected it from injury. Four gentlemen, Messrs. Eaton, Webber, Mullen, and Beard, were standing in the passage way of a building near by, as they supposed in a place of security, but each were more or less injured. Several rafters struck the building occupied by Messrs. Porter & Hoag, Photographists, breaking skylights and doing much other damage. Mr. Porter narrowly escaped instant death, from a rafter that fell only a few inches from his head.

The buildings on the southeast corner of Fourth and Vine were struck by another of the many Commercial office waifs; nothing further, however, than a general demolition of window glass was the result.

The St. Joseph's Catholic Church, corner of Linn and Laurel streets, was damaged worse than any other in the city. The steeple was blown off and fell through the roof, damaging the building probably to the amount of $15,000, as the walls were thrown out of line. The church was only finished on Saturday. Fortunately no one was injured.

The Trinity Church (Catholic) on Fifth street, between Mound and Smith, had one of its pinnacles blown off. A heavy stone on which the pinnacle rested passed through the roof of the church and completely demolished the organ that was placed in the church some year or two ago, at a cost of $8,000. A stone weighing nearly 500 lbs. was carried from its place on this church, and deposited in a lot on the opposite side of the street.

St. John's Church, Episcopalian, at the corner of Seventh and John, was partially unroofed.

The St. Augustine (Catholic) Church, on Bank street, was damaged also. The tower on the southeast corner was torn down and thrown into the street. It unroofed a house adjoining; occupied by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Tabernacle (Presbyterian Church), corner of Clark and John streets, was partly unroofed and otherwise damaged. The First Presbyterian Church, the church on Spring street, on the hill-side, and the Mt. Auburn Female Seminary building were unroofed.

The Fourteenth District school house, on Baymiller street, sustained much injury. The roof was torn from its place, and after being rent in many fragments, was whirled to all parts of the surrounding neighborhood. The ceiling, and portions of loosened bricks and mortar, together with rafters and heavy timbers, fell inward with a heavy crash, creating among the five or six hundred children in attendance the greatest confusion. The room into which the rubbish descended was very fortunately used only as a recitation room, and, had the number generally apportioned to a room been seated in it, the loss of life would have been fearful, as it is, the death of one interesting little girl is thought will be the result. When the danger at first became apparent, Mr. Sands, the principal, rushed to the different apartments and did his utmost to prevent a panic and general stampede of the children from the house.

From him we learn the names of the injured, as follows: Lewis Strebel, about 11 years of age, struck with a piece of timber on the right side—very badly injured; Theodore Pelham, struck in the head with a brick—very badly injured; Miss Rachael Medkirk, an assistant teacher, struck in the head with a brick—badly injured; Michael Brown—injured about the head by the falling of timber. The most distressing accident was that to a little girl named Mary Seifert, who was completely buried beneath the mass of rubbish. When taken out, it was found that both her legs and her right arm were broken. She was conveyed immediately to the home of her parents, but it is hardly possible that she will survive her injuries.

The roof of the Sixth District school house on Elm street, between Elder and Adams, was blown off.

The roof of the new addition to the Eleventh District school on Clinton street, between Linn and Baymiller, was partially blown off. The old part of this house, about which there was lately raised a great hue and cry in regard to the danger of its toppling over, weathered the storm and came forth unscathed, to the astonishment of thousands, who confidently expected to hear of its being blown down.

The roofs of the Thirteenth District and Second Intermediate respectively on Findlay street, west of Vine and on Elm street, between Lock and Baum, was partially blown off, and that of the Elm Street School House entirely so. In all of the last mentioned schools, the children escaped any injury.

The Virginia Home left here about 12 o'clock with four barges in tow, and had only got up to Jamestown, about two miles above here, when the storm came on. She was run into shore and tied up, but the force of the wind was so great that it parted her lines and caused her to drift out into the river. Capt. Gurly seeing the imminent danger of their situation had the two ladies who were on board placed on one of the barges. The boat immediately after separated from the barges and drifted out into the middle of the river where it received the full force of the storm, causing it to capsize and turn bull upwards. All on board went over with the boat, and two young men are supposed to be drowned. The wreck drifted down past the wharf, and as it fortunately happened, the Dunleith had steam up at the time and Capt. Morris, with his usual daring and at the risk of losing his own boat, put out after the wreck and succeeded in saving considerable property and took on board all who remained on the wreck.

The Dunleith took the wreck in tow and landed it at the foot of Western Row, Capt. Gurly and one deck hand remaining in charge.

Much credit is due to Capt. Morris for his prompt and manly exertions in behalf of the sufferers by this unfortunate accident, and Capt. Gurly speaks in the highest terms of the kindness extended to him by Capt. Morris and his crew in furnishing him clothing and other necessaries.

The boilers and the safe of the Home are lost, and we have never before seen such a complete wreck.

It was reported at the river and throughout the city that the pleasure boat Champion, which left here yesterday morning with a large picnic excursion on board, was capsized and a number of persons drowned, but we are happy to state that the report is without foundation, as the Champion arrived here all safe about 7 o'clock last evening.

A number of barges moored outside of the steamboats at the wharf, were almost completely wrecked, the cargo boxes being swept away and a considerable quantity of freight lost. During the prevalence of the storm the river was literally blocked with flat-boats, barges, &c., which broke loose from their moorings, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done.

The chimneys and pilot-houses of the ferry-boats Queen City and Newport Belle were blown off, and it will be necessary for the boats to lay by for repairs before they can run regularly.

We visited Spring Grove Cemetery and found that the damage to the shrubbery and trees, was as great as any other point. The beautiful monumental shaft erected by the Odd Fellows in their lot was blown down and broken in two pieces. With this exception, the injury to the tomb-stones, monuments and vaults was trifling.

The west wall of the gas works tower was blown down.

The National Hall, a building on Vine street, north of the canal, was unroofed.

A portion of the roof of A. M. Taylor's residence, on Sixth street below Cutter, was carried away.

A three-story brick building on Sixth street, west of Elm, occupied by W. H. and J. C. Stubert, was unroofed and shattered from "foundation stone to turret." The walls are sprung and the building will doubtless have to be reconstructed.

The rear part of Harrison & Wilson's new structure on Race street, near Third, was blown down, a portion of the rubbish falling upon the roof of a building fronting upon Third street, and occasioning to both houses a loss upwards of $1,500.

The west wall of the new Masonic Temple in course of erection at the corner of Third and Walnut streets was slightly damaged.

The candle factory of Smith & Co. on Buckeye street, near Vine, was unroofed.

The building of Wilson & Co., which fronts on Court street, near Main, was unroofed, and a portion of the fire wall blown into the street. The roof struck the street within five feet of an express wagon and horse, which the driver was almost hopelessly endeavoring to get into a yard.

The roof of Frey's hotel, on Main street, was taken and placed in the street in front of the Courthouse.

Taylor & Faulkner's planing mill, on Freeman street near Wade, was blown down. Messrs. Taylor & Faulkner are considered among our most enterprising builders, but they have been unfortunate, as their factory has been thrown down by the rise of water and by wind four or five times during the same number of years. The loss is heavy.

The brick sheds of Mr. James Bloomer, the most extensive brick-maker in the city, which extended about six hundred feet in length, were torn into pieces. The hands were at work at the time, but all—with the exception of Mr. Gunkeu, who was dangerously injured—escaped unhurt.

Three houses, just finished, belonging to Garrard, on Clark street, below Freeman were blown down. A frame house opposite was entirely demolished; and two houses east of it, on Freeman, in course of construction, were blown down.

The house of Mr. Wm. L. De Beck, on Clark street, was injured, while Mr. B. narrowly escaped being knocked into pi by a scuttle which whizzed over his head as he was standing in the yard. He dodged it and thus escaped.

The houses of J. M. Armstrong, Smith, and Isaac Betts situated in that part of the city were also more or less damaged.

The upper part of a four story brick house on Baymiller street, adjoining the First Intermediate School on the south, was blown partially down.

Bode's drug store, on the corner of Hopkins and Linn streets, was injured, the upper part being a perfect ruin. A house opposite was damaged by the falling brick.

The cotton factory at the corner of Third and Smith streets, was partially unroofed.

Resor's Foundry, at the corner of Smith and Water streets, was unroofed.

A building at the corner of Schiller and Sycamore streets, occupied by Herman Schwab as an organ and piano manufactory, sustained considerable damage. The roof was lifted from the walls, and, like a feather, blown a distance of two squares. The front wall of the house was also very much injured.

Mosely's bridge manufactory, on Third street, opposite Stone, was uprooted.

A lot of chairs on the roof of H. Clostermann's chair factory, at the corner of Smith and Augusta streets, were snatched by the angered Eolus, and sent whizzing through the air, dancing fantastic figures to the awful music of the storm.

The machine shop of Lane & Bodley, at the corner of John and Water streets, was unroofed.

The back building of the Commercial Hospital was very much shattered and partially unroofed; to render it safe it will have to be rebuilt.

The front wall of Pearl Street Station House was blown down.

The building on Bank street, between Baymiller and Freeman, occupied by the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," was injured. The cupola was blown into the street and a portion of the roof carried away.

The fence surrounding the Cincinnati Trotting Park was partially blown down.

A brick kitchen in the rear of a building at the southwest corner of Sixth and Race streets was razed.

The building at the corner of Elm and the Miami canal, originally built for the Mechanical Bakery, but now used by G. Henshaw & Co. as a furniture factory, was unroofed.

The Mechanics' Institute, corner of Sixth and Vine streets, was partially shorn of its tin covering.

The pottery of Wm. Bromley, corner of Hamilton and Freeman streets, was blown down.

The beautiful gardens surrounding the residence of Mrs. Judge Burnet, at the corner of Seventh and Elm streets, were completely destroyed. Likewise, those of Mr. Ferd Hurlbut, on Freeman street.

Five brick houses on the plankroad, above Harriet street, were blown down. The inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Their household effects are buried in the ruins.

All the brickyards in Millcreek bottom from the mouth of the river to Cumminsville suffered greatly. Sheds were blown down and unburned clay scattered in all manner of directions. In this one branch of business alone the damage will reach fully $10,000.

On Fifth street, near Smith, a little boy was knocked down by the wind and rolled along the sidewalk after the manner of a barrel, and he might have kept rolling still had not a stalwart German stepped to his rescue and pulled him from his unpleasant position.

A horse attached to a dray near the above corner was completely loosened from his harness, and directly against his own inclination, forced along nearly half a square.

On Linn street, between Dayton and Bank, five or six houses were unroofed.

On Richmond street, near Linn, a new house into which a family were moving was entirely demolished.

The passenger depot of the Little Miami Railroad was partially unroofed.

The Lawrenceburg machine shops of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad were blown down. Considerable damage was also done along the line of the road between Lawrenceburg and Cincinnati.

A new three story brick house on Betts street, between Cutter and Linn, was unroofed. The roof fell upon a frame house adjoining on the east, just as a woman had laid her babe in the bed. The woman was hurt by the bricks, but although the child was completely covered, it was so protected by blankets as to escape uninjured.

The house of R. O. M. De Beck on Betts street, east of Freeman, was damaged, as also was a house immediately east of it, being blown entirely down.

The roof of a house used as a meat store, on west side of Freeman street, north of Gest, was blown across the street into a lumber yard. A boy driving an express wagon along at the time was struck with a brick and seriously injured. The front wall of a building on Clark street, north side, between Mound and Cutter, was blown out.

The establishment formerly occupied by Reynolds, Kite, and Tatum as a foundery, on Water street, was partly demolished, the roof being torn off and a part of one wall torn down.

The stores of Meier & Co. and Hedges, Free, & Co., on Main st., Nos. 6 and 8, were unroofed.

The store of G. W. Ball & Co., on Main street, between Columbia and Front, was unroofed.

A portion of the west wall of the Dennison House, on Fifth st., between Main and Sycamore, was blown down.

The store of Messrs. Winston & Johnson, corner of Pearl and Race streets, was slightly damaged.

Two conductors on the West End street railroad line were injured—one was blown from his car and the other struck by a board.

All along the Cumminsville road houses were unroofed, and eight were completely destroyed.

Herancourt's brewery, near Ernst's station, was partially blown down.

Mr. Hamilton, the proprietor of a dairy, near the Brighton House, had his stable blown down and four cows killed.

A stable belonging to a butcher named Timmons, near Millcreek bridge, was blown down, killing a very fine horse.

F. Rambo's three-story brick on the south side of Eighth street, between John and Mound, was unroofed and the gable end blown down.

Two brick houses on Freeman street, between Clark and Hopkins, were completely demolished. One was blown over on to a coal pile.

A two-story brick house on Gest street, near Freeman, was blown on to a one-story house and both entirely demolished. A woman was struck with a brick and injured some.

The roof on the east side of Coleman's slaughter-house, near the Brighton House, was taken off and carried a long distance. One half of the roof of the slaughter-house of Evans & Swift, in the same neighborhood, was also torn off. The roof of Joseph Hughes' slaughter house, in the same neighborhood, was also blown off.

The roofs of several private houses near the Brighton House were also removed. The roof of a building, southeast corner Court and Race streets, was carried a distance of 200 feet and deposited in a vacant lot.

The shingles were torn off of "Beckstein's Garden."

The roof of L. & M. Hoord's building on Front street, between Vine and Walnut, was lifted off and fell on Oliver's building, near by.

M. Werk's candle factory, near the Brighton House, was badly injured. The building, corner of Elm street and Canal, known as "Mechanical Bakery," was unroofed.

A dwelling on Webster street, between Sycamore and Broadway, was unroofed and badly injured.

The lumber in the yard of Carson & Dexter, on Freeman street, was scattered in every direction, and lumber split and broken. So with the yards of John R. Green, Thomas H. Weasner, and others.

Terrible Accident on the Kentucky Central Railroad—A Locomotive and Baggage Car Completely Shattered.—The terrific tornado overtook the afternoon up passenger train on the Kentucky Central Railroad about twenty-two miles distant from this city. The train was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, and it was so dark that hardly an object was discernable twenty paces ahead. The engineer was about to check the speed of the locomotive, when it struck a large poplar tree blown directly across the rails—jumping over it and plunging into the track, tearing it up for a distance of fifty or sixty yards, and then dashed into the side of the road. The locomotive and baggage car were completely demolished, and several of the passenger cars slightly damaged, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured, although the greatest panic was created, particularly among the female portion. The engineer was badly bruised, and the fireman was so terribly scalded that little hope remains of his recovery.

A short time after the accident, a locomotive reached the scene, and succeeded with great difficulty in bringing the passengers back to this city, and it required three hours to make the twenty-two miles, on account of detentions by moving trees from the track. The damage sustained will reach $15,000.

Effects of the Storm in the City.—The appearance of the city after the storm was dismal; the streets flooded with water and strewn with shattered shade trees, doors, window-shutters, and awning-posts. It presented a picture of destruction difficult to describe. It would be useless to enumerate the countless instances wherein houses were unroofed and fences blown down; and we therefore content ourselves with giving some of the principal, with as near as possible the amount of damage sustained.

The south end of Gray, Hemingway, & Co.'s Glass Factory was blown in.

Squire Reynolds's dwelling-house was unroofed.

The West End Rolling-Mill at the foot of Scott street was blown in.

Roof blown off and west end wall of the bagging factory, in the western part of the city, blown in.

Newport.—The shade trees in nearly all the streets were leveled to the ground, in this city also; and the destruction to fences was general and almost complete.

The gable end of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, on Southgate street, was totally wrecked. The chimney of the officers' quarters in the barracks fell upon the roof of Major Blackburn's office, crushing it in.

The south end of Dr. Tyler's drug store, corner of York and Bellview streets, was blown in and the building unroofed.

The new dwelling house of P. Constance, at the head of John street, was unroofed.

Col. Taylor's residence was injured in several places. The outer buildings were nearly all unroofed, and the back part of the dwelling house was blown in.

A new building owned by J. Baughman, on the corner of Eastrow and Bellview streets, was unroofed.

Incidents.—In the Eleventh District School-House the children became impressed with the idea that the building was unsafe, and during the height of the storm, like a herd of untamed buffaloes, they rushed to the windows and frantically essayed to precipitate themselves to the ground. The teachers, together with several workmen employed about the premises, planted themselves before the windows and prevented the little ones from rushing to instant death.

Miss McCormick, a teacher in the First Intermediate School, when the storm raged in its greatest fury, gathered her scholars together and made them sing a hymn. No doubt she thought, with many others in the city, that the finality of all earthly things had come. Mr. Hancock, of the same house, assisted by his other teachers, was calm and firm.

Hundreds and thousands of shade-trees in and around the city were blown down, and after the storm vehicular travel was impeded upon many of our streets from trees that laid across the thoroughfares.

Scarcely a house in the city escaped damage, and where roofs were not carried away or chimneys toppled over, broken window glass was the substitute. We have accounts from the country adjacent to Cincinnati, and are able from the reports to state that a storm, equal in its damaging effects, was never before known; and in the State, and in this city especially, the afternoon of the 21st of May, 1860, will form a most memorable epoch in the future meteorological history of the country.

We learn, however, from a passenger on the C., H. & D. Railroad, that at Hamilton the roof was blown off a large three-story house, and the gable end blown in. A small frame building and a broom factory were blown down.

[From the Tribune.]

The Storm in New Albany.—One of the most destructive storms that ever visited the city passed over our place yesterday afternoon, doing immense damage. On Upper Spring street, the roof on one side of the German Catholic Church is completely torn off, and on the other side a portion of the roof is blown off and part of the rear wall thrown down. In the Catholic School the partition separating the school room from the residence was partly blown down, but fortunately a post in the centre of the room prevented its falling to the floor, thus saving perhaps the lives of several of the children. A little girl, daughter of Casper Ambaugh, ran out into the yard and was struck by a portion of the falling roof, seriously injuring her. Last night it was thought she would not survive. The Irish Catholic Church, on Upper Market street, was slightly damaged, a portion of the cupola was blown off.

On Upper Fifth street, the front of John B. Laden's wood shed was blown out.

The iron roof on the building occupied by Beharrel & Little, as a feed store, was rolled up like parchment and blown off into the street, a considerable distance from the store.

A frame building on Water street, between Upper Second and Third, recently built and unoccupied, was completely demolished.

The roof of a building on the corner of Bank and Water streets was blown off.

The roof of James Brooks's brick carriage house was blown off and a portion of the walls blown down.

The roof of the First Presbyterian church was slightly damaged.

The tin roof of Charles Shipman's fine mansion was torn off and blown into the streets.

The liberty pole on the public square erected by the Fillmore party in 1856 was blown down.

A portion of the walls of the building occupied by Otto & Davis as a law office was blown down.

These are the principal accidents; the number of chimneys, signs, &c., that were blown down are innumerable. We cannot estimate the amount of damage done, but it must be immense. The damage to the German Catholic Church must be considerable, as it is one of the finest churches in the city, and the heavy rains last night must have completely destroyed the fine stucco work and the fancy ornaments in the interior of the building.

Storm at Evansville.—A violent storm of wind, accompanied by rain, thunder, lightning, and hail prevailed along the line of the E. & C. R. R. from Vincennes down yesterday. The wind came from the Northwest and blew down trees and fences and did much damage. The railroad track was obstructed in more than a score of places by fallen trees. Conductor Bloom's train cut away one, and the freight train which preceded it removed a number of obstructions. We saw large and sturdy trees which had been broken off by the wind like pipestems. Persons along the line were engaged in putting up their fences as the train came along. Large quantities of rain fell.

The telegraph line suffered severely. The wire is down in not less than twenty places. Repairers will go up this morning to make it all right.

In Princeton several shop-fronts and a wood-shed were blown down.

While writing this a hard storm is raging here and the streets are flooded. The thunder and lightning are very severe.

Evansville Journal, Tuesday.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE TORNADO ALONG THE RIVER.

Between Gallipolis and Charleston Landing.—We learn from the officers of the steamers Boston, Bostona, Dunleith, Magnolia, Telegraph, and Prioress that the damage was immense. Numerous business houses, dwellings, barns, &c., were demolished, while nearly all the orchards were completely destroyed. We will commence at

Gallipolis.—The Emma, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, laid-to in the storm near Gallipolis, where considerable property was damaged. A couple of buggies were blown into the river from the hurricane roof of the steamer Alamo.

Portsmouth, O.—The railroad depot was demolished, and a number of buildings unroofed. When the Emma passed that point, it was reported that several lives were lost. The cabin and chimneys of a new boat building at Portsmouth were blown half way up the wharf.

Buena Vista, Ky.—Laughery's extensive peach orchard, together with others in the same vicinity, were badly torn up. The steamer Boston laid to here and escaped injury, save the loss of her fancy bowsprit. The hail was heavy and as large as a walnut, the waves rolling from ten to twelve feet in height in the trough of the river.

Concord, Ky.—Three large brick and one frame houses entirely destroyed. The falling trees throughout town broke through a number of roofs. The wharf boat was blown from her moorings and beached on the opposite shore, but was subsequently launched, and towed back by the steamer Boston.

Manchester, O.—A flat, laden with lumber, sunk near here, nearly all the cargo drifting off.

Maysville, Ky.—The storm demolished the Baptist Church, Market House, and the gable ends of several dwellings.

Aberdeen, O.—Two dwellings were blown down. Mathew Gardiner's church, back of the town, was demolished, there being a special meeting of the congregation at the time, a number of whom were injured.

Ripley, O.—Four brick houses, owned by Adam Collins, John Maddox, and Mr. Shaffer, were unroofed, together with one flour mill.

Wilson's Bottom, Ky.—Geo. Wilson's large frame dwelling, together with a church, were razed to the ground. The orchards, timber, fences, &c., in this vicinity, suffered considerably.

Dover, Ky.—One flour mill and several dwellings unroofed.

Higginsport, O.—It is reported that four large coalboats, containing 60,000 bushels of coal, drawing seven feet water, destined for New Orleans, were all swamped. The crews were saved. Jesse Dugan's residence, Peru's corn-crib and saw mill were unroofed.

Augusta, Ky.—Damage light.

Chilo and Moscow.—In Chilo Reach, a distance of ten miles—famous for disasters during the prevalence of storms—eight or nine coal boats, containing 100,000 bushels of coal, were reported sunk, but fortunately all the men were rescued. The Bostona laid by at Wrightsville, and brought to Cincinnati ten of the wrecked coal-boatmen, who barely escaped with their lives, being destitute of hats, boots, and nearly all their clothing. The Bostona also brought here twenty-two others. The towboats Lyoness and Shingiss, at Three Mile Creek, lost their chimneys, but sustained no other damage. One of the chimneys of the former fell into a barge she had in tow and was recovered. The Shingiss passed down yesterday, minus her smoke-stacks. The gable end was blown out of Thos. Fee's residence in Moscow. Robt. Fee's tobacco warehouse was unroofed. The dwelling and barns of Jerrod Lemar, near Moscow, were also unroofed. The steamer Magnolia, bound up, landed below Moscow, the tornado passing about a quarter of a mile above where she laid. She escaped injury. The fallen timbers here gives traces of the tornado's wild path.

Neville, Ohio.—From this point down on both sides of the river, and as far back as heard from, the storm raged fearfully, proving very disastrous, especially on the Ohio shore. The Baptist church at Neville was unroofed; loss $500. The corn cribs of Orr's distillery demolished; loss $1,000. Three dwellings and T. Daughter's orchard were likewise materially damaged.

New Richmond, Ohio.—The dry goods and grocery house of M. H. Davis was completely demolished, and the stock scattered to the winds, and nearly all lost. Damage estimated at $8,000. Chandler & Co.'s tobacco factory unroofed; loss $200. The roof was carried over one square, knocking out the side of Mrs. Cook's residence. Roof blown off of the Union School House. There were fifty pupils inside when the accident occurred. Fortunately none were injured. The roof was also blown off David Gibson's distillery warehouse; loss $200.

In Carthage, Ky., opposite New Richmond, the school house was unroofed, but fortunately only one of the pupils was injured, although all were badly frightened. One little girl, daughter of Wm. Newman, ran out of the house, and was seriously injured by a fallen tree. Capt. A. Emerson, formerly commander of the steamer Henry Lewis, was overtaken by the tornado while crossing the river in a skiff from his farm in Kentucky to New Richmond. The skiff was capsized, when he clung to it and was blown safely to the Ohio shore. The tow-boat, Coal Hill, lost her pilot house near Moscow. She arrived here yesterday.

Pt. Pleasant.—The roof was blown off the bridge across Big Indian Creek, and it was otherwise damaged to the extent of $1,000. Three barns were unroofed in the same vicinity.

California, Ky.—Thos. L. Young's brick residence unroofed. Loss $500. Wm. Morton's barn, on the opposite shore, also unroofed. Morris & Dennos' saw and grist mill was completely demolished. Loss $1,000.

California, Ohio.—Johnson's Hotel, together with the Miami Foundery, were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

Jamestown, Ky.—The Baptist Church was unroofed and gable end blown out. Six large locust and three fruit trees were uprooted on Capt. A. Menter's place. A lady and three children belonging to the family were caught in the storm, and swept a distance of one hundred feet without injury. A barn and eight apple trees were demolished on Maj. James Berry's place, adjoining.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

THE BREAKING UP OF AUSTRIA.

Turin, May 1, 1860.

The rotten state of Austria has been suddenly made more plain than ever by the suicide of Baron Bruck, the renowned Minister of Finance, who, in order to escape the disgrace of being imprisoned on a charge of fraud, cut his throat and opened the veins of his wrists, thus expiating his swindles by voluntary death. It is difficult to realize the consternation produced by this tragic event in the society of Vienna, and the excitement of the population. Extravagant rumors are afloat about the sums embezzled by the Minister; and the official journals, which were expected to hush up an event which throws a stain upon all the Austrian Administration, were the most eager to proclaim that the first servant of Francis Joseph's throne had destroyed himself at the moment when, by his unexpected dismissal, he saw that he could not escape a trial for fraud. The military party especially, ashamed of the long series of defeats during the last war, now endeavor to direct public indignation against the civilians, and the Emperor seems not to feel that he is shaking his own authority by letting it be known that the man who has possessed his entire confidence ever since he ascended the throne was a common swindler. Within a month, the manager of the Credit Mobilier has been thrown into prison; a Director of the National (Imperial) Bank has shot himself; and the Minister of Finance has cut his throat.

Who, under such circumstances, will be bold enough to assume the responsibility of conducting the money affairs of Austria without the disgrace of a bankruptcy? Mr. Plener, who is now at the head of the empty treasury, has already declared that he is unable to bring order into the financial confusion of the empire. The failure of the two last loans, the fraudulent issue of State bonds, and the arrest of four of the richest bankers, who stood in business relations with all the great capitalists of the continent, make every appeal to the exchanges of Europe unavailable. A forced loan might easily drive Hungary into rebellion, and even the declaration of bankruptcy could not fill the treasury, since it would disturb the money market to an extent of which the military advisers of Francis Joseph have no idea. What is, then, the future of Austria to be?

In Hungary, the imperial orders are already disregarded. The Protestants hold their meetings without heeding the protest of the political authorities, and even the arrest of the leading men fails to frighten the multitude. On the 20th of April, about 7,000 Protestants assembled in the church of Debreczin, and, defying the threats of the imperial officials, transacted business as if Count Thun had never issued his notorious decree for the organization of the Protestant churches. On the following day, the Calvinist Bishop Balogh was arrested and carried to Grosswardein for having taken the chair in this illegal meeting. When he arrived at the county prison, he was received by the Roman Catholic students and inhabitants of the town, who were all dressed in mourning, with enthusiastic cheers. Confinement in prison has already become a distinction in Hungary. Martyrdom is sought, and the religious movement is taking a political color.

The result of such a state of things on the foreign relations of Austria is plainly visible. England, which until last year supported Austria as the natural counterpoise of France on the continent, has given her up as lost, and, without waiting to see how the great empire will break up, is concentrating her policy upon strengthening Prussia, which seems destined to absorb the greatest portion of Germany in the interest of the European balance of power. But Francis Joseph does not seem to see the breakers ahead. Supported by the small States of Germany, confiding in the principles of divine right, standing by Jesuits and the Concordat as the only antidote against democracy, he continues to worry Prussia at Frankfort, though at the same time he is trying, by his uncle, the King of Saxony, once more to induce the Prince Regent to follow the baneful lead of the Vienna Cabinet. Thus the field is prepared for coming events.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a telegraph company must send the message given to them, and allow no conjectural amendments on the part of any of their officers. In the language of Judge Woodward, they must obey the printer's golden rule, and "follow copy."

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1860.

☞ The Louisville Courier says that the Hon. John Bell "stands without any direct avowal of his opinions in regard to the issues of the day." Perhaps the Louisville Courier would oblige some of its admirers by telling them how its own candidate, Mr. Guthrie, stands in regard to what it considers and treats as the principal issue of the day. If we mistake not, both it and he have been frequently and earnestly though vainly interrogated upon this interesting subject.

The Courier says that Mr. Bell "has the acts of his life alone to commend him to those whose suffrages he asks." Well, that may be so, but, if a statesman or man is warmly commended by "the acts of his life," we think he can afford to dispense with any other commendation. There are many more noisy eulogies than the acts of a good man's life, but none more eloquent or more worthy of the world's deference and regard.

The Courier says that Mr. Bell has sometimes received the praise of the Republican organs, and it infers that he is substantially a Black Republican. If the Courier's own candidate should in any case receive the applause of the Republicans, the Courier's only inference would be that his patriotism and wisdom are so transcendent as to extort even the praise of his political opponents. One might naturally think that full-grown politicians or full-grown men, if their honest and actual purpose were to determine whether the Hon. John Bell is or is not a Republican, would look to his speeches and his votes and not to what this, that, or the other Republican paper says about him. If John Bell cannot stand upon such a record as he has made, men might about as well stop making records. Every decently informed politician that respects himself respects John Bell.

☞ In 1840, when Harrison swept the country with victorious banners, one of them was inscribed, "we must open new books." The absquatulations of subtreasurers, heavy defalcations, and peculations of millions of the public money had indicated a looseness in keeping accounts, and such an unfortunate perversion of the art of double entry to one of general abstraction, that the people demanded the balancing of all the old accounts and the opening of new ledgers. A cycle of twenty years has found the country in a condition of similar misfortune, though the plundering system has become more ramified, and being carried on with an increased number of active participants, the amounts do not reach the millions of Swartwout, Price, & Co., but they are still graded by the plum and assume quite respectable proportions. We have to be astonished at the recent heavy Fowler defalcation, for we cannot understand how it was managed. The net receipts of the New York postoffice are about $460,000 annually, and its expenses some $140,000, while the official has contrived to abstract nearly $160,000. As these accounts ought to have been investigated in the Auditor's office every quarter, it would puzzle our book-keeping friend Boyd of the Commercial College to explain how such a leak could have occurred, unless the spile was open in New York and the spiggot at Washington city also. The inference is irresistible that there was gross carelessness in keeping the books, or complicity in the fraud. The deficit could not have occurred between two auditing terms, for it amounts to nearly the entire gross revenue of the office, and by the subtreasury law Mr. Fowler should have deposited all moneys as they were received with Assistant Treasurer Cisco at New York, and that officer ought to have noticed the failure of the postmaster to do this, for the employment of the public funds for private uses constitutes a felony. Under every view of the case, therefore, it is apparent that the auditing officers of the Government are as culpable as the defaulter himself.

☞ Postmasters are required by law to make their returns and settle their accounts every three months. If the late New York postmaster refused or neglected to obey this law from the time he commenced his peculations, why was he not turned out of office many years ago? If, on the other hand, he obeyed it, what but the most criminal negligence or inattention can possibly have prevented his peculations being known in their fullest extent many years ago at Washington? Is not the Administration clearly chargeable with guilt in this matter? And yet where is the Democratic organ in any section that has the virtue to hold the Administration to a just responsibility?

One question more—what public officer in the country can possibly feel his lawless thirst of greed restrained in the slightest degree by any fear of his official masters or by any respect for them when he beholds such revelations of their own long-continued, systematic, and atrocious villainies as the Covode investigations are exposing daily to the sickened light of heaven?

☞ The Chicago Press, in hailing the nomination of Lincoln, says "the age of purity returns," and it is to be accompanied with the badge of humility, we presume; for his experiences of lowly life, his labor, privation, struggles, sacrifices, are all to be paraded. When the royal race of Britain took the broom-corn for its device and founded the house of the Plantagenets, there was something ennobling in the lowly emblem. But an affectation of humility is the most rank form of pride, and is as offensive as if our bacon and potatoes should boast of the hog-stye and the dirt of their origin. Walter Scott, in his Lady of the Lake, shows the true contrast between innate and artificial dignity, where, speaking of Fitz James, he says:

'Mid furs and silks and jewels' sheen,
He stood in simple Lincoln green,
The centre of the glittering ring,
And Snowden's knight is Scotland's King.

Now the Republican candidate must take care that his homespun suit of Lincoln does not become the simple green, without making him the centre of attraction.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the old American organ of Western New York, which supported Fillmore and Donelson four years since, has placed the Chicago nominees at the head of its columns. It regards the defeat of Mr. Seward as a sufficient atonement for all the ostracism which the conservative element has endured in the State affairs of New York; it heartily approves the men and the platform presented at Chicago, and says: "There the Americans of New York will stand, knowing that the great heart of the Opposition throughout the country beats in sympathy with them." We most deeply regret to announce these facts, for we were in hopes that the old Fillmore guard of Western New York would be found still battling against sectionalism. But it really seems as if the former Hercules of Buffalo, though he has succeeded in killing the centaur Seward, has covered himself with garments steeped in the very venom of his victim.

☞ The Cincinnati Press, a spirited penny paper by-the-way, just becoming one of the best in that city, has a capital hit at the Republicans. It says: "one of a pair of twins, four years old, born at Philadelphia, was abandoned by its parents in the most unfeeling manner at Chicago. No cause can be assigned for the unnatural act, except the burden of supporting twins. The desertion is more cruel from the fact that the twins have been exhibited through the country for the profit of the parents, and are only abandoned because they have ceased to draw. They are well known in the country as the Twin Relics of Barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery. They have made several successful tours in the provinces. The polygamous twin was turned out in the cold."

☞ Fence rails are to be the great political argument of the Republicans. Lincoln made a rail fence some thirty years ago, and therefore the axe, the maul, and the wedge are the emblems of patriotism, and we presume the whole North will be dotted over with rail pens, which after the campaign can be made serviceable to house sheep, swine, and "other small deer." Who will presume to rail at this use of rails; what partizan pen can write down the influence of rail pens, or where is the politician so cunning of fence as to ward off the logical assaults of a sharp-pointed fence rail? We are beginning to realize the truth of the fact that this will be a great country when it is all fenced in!

☞ Our friend of the Vicksburg Whig says that the Vicksburg Postmaster *violated the seventh commandment* on two or three occasions in the course of a speech recently delivered there by him. Well, that *was* awful. We wonder what the auditors or rather the spectators must have thought. Democratic meetings in Vicksburg seem to be very improper places for ladies, we must say. Such goings-on are perfectly scandalous.

☞ The Democrats think a cruel injustice was done to Mr. Seward by not nominating him at Chicago. Well, they can take him up at Richmond, and thus pour balm upon his wounded pride.

☞ The Charleston bolters have evidently sifted and bolted the Democratic meal tub to the bran. These Southern Disunionists have, for nearly thirty years, been winnowing the party and flying off like chaff. They opposed Jackson in 1832, Van Buren in 1836, Cass in 1848, and Pierce in 1852; indeed, nothing seems to suit them but piling up heaps of red hot coals upon the tortoise back of Democracy, and, failing to make the animal move as they desire, they swallow the fire themselves and spit it out in hissing streams of secession, disunion, and nullification.

All Democrats profess to stand on the Cincinnati platform. If they stand anywhere else, or if, to suit their own purposes, they choose to make additions to, or emendations of, that authoritative exposition of Democratic faith, they become schismatics, if not actual renegades.

Such was the language of the Washington Constitution, the Presidential organ, less than a year ago, and yet there was not a delegate at Charleston who was not willing "to make additions to, or emendations of, that authoritative exposition of Democratic faith." Did they thus "become schismatics, if not actual renegades?"

Lincoln and Hamlin together measure just twelve feet five inches. Lincoln is six feet four inches long and Hamlin is six feet one inch long, but neither of these gentlemen have any other measurement.—*Indiana Sentinel.*

The Sentinel tells us that Lincoln and Hamlin have no other measurement than their length. It is evidently very proud of the shape of its favorite candidate, the Little Giant, who has a greater measurement than his length, being about five feet long and eight feet, six inches, and two barley-corns round—to say nothing of the measurement of corn and barley inside.

☞ Miss Eliza Logan, the accomplished actress, was actually married a few weeks ago. In getting married, she no doubt enchanted one fine fellow, but grievously disappointed hundreds of other fine fellows. We see, that, in arranging the "programme" of her marriage, she evinced her discretion and good sense by securing her large property for her own use. Her husband has abundant reason, however, to be satisfied. He is rich enough in the possession of her person—in fact a millionaire.

☞ The Democratic organ at Indianapolis says that the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin fell like a wet blanket upon the Republican party, while the Republican organ says that it fell upon the party like a warm, dry blanket. The two organs agree that the party is wrapped in a blanket, and we presume it expects to grow so as to "stretch the blanket" prodigiously during the canvass.

☞ Ex-Senator Dix succeeds Mr. Fowler, the defaulter and peculator, as postmaster of New York City. Mr. Dix goes into the office with the character of an honest man. But Democratic officers have generally more character for honesty when they go in than when they go out.

☞ The Washington Constitution says that the Union Conservative ticket has been alleged to be like a kangaroo in having its chief strength in its hind legs, but that "the poor thing has but two legs in the world." "Well, this, if true, only shows that it has more of the man than the beast in it."

☞ The Courier says that Mr. Bell is "behind the times." When the times are too fast, it is an honor to be behind them. The times should sometimes be curbed and held back by a master-spirit behind them as runaway horses are restrained by the strong and skillful hand of a driver.

☞ The Chicago hall in which the National Republican Convention met was capable of containing eight hundred men, and the number of reporters who applied for seats in it was fifteen hundred. If these gentlemen had taken exclusive possession of the hall, they would have had no proceedings to report but their own.

☞ Garrison, the Abolitionist, professes to be passionately fond of music. We hope that when he is hanged, the ceremony will be performed in a high wind so that he may enjoy the Eolian music given out by the string over his head.

☞ At the Charleston Convention, Fowler, the defaulting postmaster, voted for Mr. Guthrie, and Capt. Rynders for Mr. Breckinridge. Our Kentucky aspirants were highly honored in their supporters!

☞ A lady has recovered $10,000 from the Boston and Worcester Railroad for the loss of a leg. If her remaining leg is equally valuable, she would be an eligible match for some enterprizing young fortune-hunter.

☞ The letter from Chicago we publish this morning is from the hand of a Kentucky delegate to the Chicago Convention. The writer is a candid and clearsighted man who forms his own opinions and on proper occasions expresses them with great frankness. What he says in this letter may be read without harm by all parties.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana has recommended the delegates to the State Convention held at Baton Rouge, March 5th, to assemble at the same place on the 4th June to receive the report of their delegates to the late Charleston Convention, and take such further action as they may deem necessary and proper in the unexpected emergency which has arisen.

Gen. Cass, now in his 78th year, is said to have yet to taste the first drop of intoxicating liquors.—*Exchange.*

We can't see that there is any unavoidable necessity for his tasting it.

☞ Edward Everett, the nominee for Vice President by the Baltimore Convention, is most faithfully and artistically represented at Webster's gallery.

☞ We feel fully authorized to announce that Mr. Douglas positively declines—in fact that he has been rapidly declining for some time.

☞ Some of the papers speak of "astounding defalcations." In these days of locofoco misrule, it is official honesty and not official defalcations, that would most astound.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says that the Democratic problem is of easy solution. Both the Democratic problem and the Democratic party seem to be of easy dissolution.

☞ A correspondent, who affixes a Jewish name to his communication, wonders whether we expect Bell and Everett to be elected. He must be the wondering Jew.

☞ There is no question that the Douglas "popular meetings" in the South are all Peter Funk meetings.

Mr. Lincoln's Acceptance.—The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, consisting of the President and the Chairmen of the State delegations, to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomination, arrived at Springfield, on Saturday evening. The train was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, who escorted them to the hotel. Cannons were fired, and a number of buildings on the line of march were brilliantly illuminated. Loud cheers were given for Gov. Morgan of New York, F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and three cheers and a tiger for the Pennsylvania delegation. After supper, the Committee proceeded quietly to the residence of Mr. Lincoln. Having assembled in the main parlor of his house, Mr. Ashmun addressed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

I have, sir, the honor in behalf of the gentlemen who are present, a committee appointed by the Republican Convention recently assembled at Chicago, to discharge a most pleasant duty. We have come, sir, under a vote of instructions to that committee to notify you that you have been selected by the convention of Republicans at Chicago as their candidate for President of the United States. They instruct us, sir, to notify you of that selection, and they deem it not only respectful to yourself, but as appropriate to the important matter which they had in hand, that they should come to you in person and present to you the authentic evidence of the action of that Convention; and, sir, without any phrase which shall either be considered personally plauditory to yourself, or which shall have any reference to the principles involved in the questions which are connected with your nomination, I desire to present you the letter which has been prepared, and which informs you of the nomination, and with it the platform, reports, and sentiments which the Convention adopted. Sir, at your convenience we shall be glad to receive from you such a response as it may be your pleasure to give us.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I tender you, and through you, to the Republican National Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish had fallen upon some one of the far more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention, I shall, by your leave, consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention denominated the Platform, and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the Platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination accepted; and now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand. The various members of the Committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

☞ The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in New Albany, we understand, by a grand union of the Sabbath Schools on the Floyd County Fair Ground. Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, Reform, Lutheran, Universalist, Unitarian, United Brethren, and Christian Churches—all the various sects and shades of belief—are to be united in the celebration of the nation's holiday. This is a right and beautiful idea, and we should like to see a similar union of the Louisville Sabbath Schools for the same purpose. There can be no more appropriate way of remembering the Fourth of July.

☞ The southern Democracy pronounce the Cincinnati platform "a swindle," and the Charleston Mercury calls the Tennessee platform a "signal specimen of southern gullibility and northern humbuggery." The bold knavery of 1856 is reduced to the sneaking "confidence game" in 1860.

Hemp Injured.—We regret learning that in this county and Shelby the storm of Monday proved very destructive to the hemp crop, almost entirely ruining it in many localities. Such has been the extent of the damage that it will very generally be ploughed up and the land planted in corn.

☞ On county court day in Georgetown quite a number of cattle of inferior grade were sold. Cattle ranged at from $8 60 to $27 per head. Horses at $45 to $160. We heard of a sale of a fine horse at $325, and another at $280. But one small lot of mules sold, which brought $112 50 per head.

Presentation of a Chair.—Jacob Swigert, Esq., the late clerk of the Court of Appeals, has presented to the Hon. George Robertson one of the three chairs occupied by those Judges (Boyle, Owsley, and Mills) of the Court of Appeals who gained for themselves immortal renown in 1824-5, by resisting the Reorganizing Act, and defending the Constitution and the independence of the Judiciary. This is a most noble gift, most nobly bestowed.

☞ Mr. John Greene, a veteran actor and manager, died in Nashville on Monday in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Before Tyrone Power came to this country, Mr. G. was regarded as the best representative of Irish characters on the American stage. He was extensively known throughout the West, and greatly respected for his integrity, talent, and high social qualities.

Death by the Storm.—Mrs. Ellen Stallings, living in Harrison county, Indiana, three miles west of Elizabeth, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree that stood near her house. Seeing the storm, she had gone out to drive in the yard some young ducks, and before she could get back into the house the storm came on with tremendous force, tearing up the tree which fell upon her, and so mangled her body that she died instantly.

☞ While in the West and Southwest the fly is doing great damage to the wheat, our personal observation during a recent trip through Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio convinced us that the crops in those States will be unusually large. We have never seen the grain more advanced at this season, or looking better.

☞ The damage to the German Catholic Church in New Albany by the tornado will probably amount to about two thousand dollars, which will fall very heavy on this congregation, who have contributed very largely of their means to the erection of that beautiful edifice, which all concede is an ornament to the city.

☞ If we may credit the following, Schamyl must be an exceeding racy old fellow though not at all fast:

Schamyl, the celebrated Circassian chief, is now in Moscow, where the ladies are always admiring and complimenting him, little thinking that the object of their curiosity has a decided aversion to their style of dress, esteeming their bare necks and faces as very immoral. Their indignation on learning this fact may, however, be appeased, when they hear that the old Imaum's objection to low dresses is based on the apprehension that uncovered necks and shoulders afford too much temptation to the other sex; and, indeed, this feeling makes him uneasy. At first, he mingled freely in society, and admired the dancing parties, but the unveiled faces and nude shoulders so disturbed his equanimity that now, when invited to an entertainment, he invariably inquires if women are to be of the number, and if answered affirmatively, he peremptorily declines. Men's clothing is no less objectionable to him, for he regards the dress coat as extremely inconvenient—does this patriarch. He is very fond of music, and on making a visit to Kalenga, his first inquiry was if they would play on the piano. A juggler afforded him great amusement when he transformed a piece of money enveloped in a handkerchief into a plume of feathers—so much so that the recollection of the feat troubled him even at his prayers; but when afterwards he detected the trickster he vowed that if he had him in his mountain home, he would hang him immediately. Schamyl's first glance at a lobster excited his disgust. Taking it in his hand he examined it attentively—but when the lobster seized one of his fingers with its claws, he threw it down; and, observing its manner of locomotion, gave it a kick and ordered its removal, remarking—"I have never seen a more despicable animal than that; and if ever I picture to myself the devil, it will be in that shape."

Letter from Mr. Botts.—The following is an extract from a letter written by the Hon. John M. Botts on the 11th inst. to a gentleman in Baltimore:

If the opinions and position of so humble an individual as myself, can be of any weight, or have any influence, you are authorized and requested to say, that there was no gentleman whose name was presented to that convention, and who could be recognized as a member of the party with which I have acted, that would not have received such support as it becomes me as a patriot and friend of the Union and the country to give.

My vote can never be given for any man or party, for so high and responsible a position, that is not fully committed to the great National Union abiding principles, for the establishment of which I have devoted a quarter of a century of an active life. Regarding both the nominees as coming within this category, I shall certainly give them my vote. The platform you have adopted not only meets with my entire concurrence, but is just such as I have, for twenty years, insisted was the only one that any party had a right to adopt; to-wit: the Constitution of the United States, upon which alone any Executive is at liberty to administer this Government.

☞ The Charleston Mercury thus handles the recent letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens:

Mr. Stephens rests his counsels on the fact that the South, in the Kansas-Nebraska act, surrendered all right to protection by Congress to slave property in our Territories. Suppose the fact to be as he alleges—he himself pronounces it unconstitutional. He recalls to remembrance, how he strenuously maintained that the Southern people had a constitutional right to the protection of their slave property in our Territories. Well, then, as he voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act, he convicts himself of having bartered away and surrendered the constitutional rights of the South in our Territories by the terms of that act. He convicts himself of faithlessness to the constitutional rights of the South; and then he urges that *good faith* requires the Southern people to uphold his faithlessness and treachery, and abandon their rights forever. What an honest safe counsellor for the South! But the fact is not as he asserts it to be, that the South, in the Kansas-Nebraska act, surrendered all her right to protection by Congress to slave property in our Territories. The debates in the Senate, which we published a few days ago, show that when this pretension was set up by Mr. Douglas, it was promptly met and repudiated by almost every Democratic Senator on the floor of the Senate.

Chicago, May 19, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The great convention has wound up. Its men are before the public, and its principles too, except those on which the platform is silent. The party, its men, and principles have gone forth to be judged of by the world. As for myself, I shall have the candor to say, during my stay with them here, I have been measurably convinced that they are an honest set of men. But I must say also that they are wild and enthusiastic, and have gone to extremes. After all, though, they are not "black-hearted abolitionists," as they are called by some of our Southern brethren. Their speeches all abound in devotion to Republicanism, and tributes to men of the South who dare (as they say) in the face of the most abominable tyranny of the aristocratic South to contend for freedom and the liberty of speech. They consider that across the line between the North and the South there is no such thing as liberty of speech; that a man cannot express civilly his opinion about the institutions of the land without being in danger of a rope or of "tar and feathers," with the express understanding if he gets off with his life that he is to move to other quarters more congenial to such spirits. They ask your correspondent sometimes if he is not afraid to go back to Kentucky after having attended this Republican Convention. He always tells them no, he considers himself an honest man, and it is not their intention to hurt such fellows over there.

The Republicans seem perfectly confident of success, and are determined to succeed with their own men and measures. Not one word spoke they of compromise. No one dared to mention the propriety of uniting on the Union candidates. They are a mushroom child after the Young American order; there is no advising or compromising with them. They are going to have everything their own way. I have talked to many of them civilly and told them they were going too far. They tell me they know it, and that they never would have done so if the Democrats had not driven them to it. I tell them it is dangerous to trust them with power when we cannot watch and check them. Well, say they, the South have had it long enough; now it's our turn. We are at least as reliable as they are.

The South will have to think soberly over this matter. There is no time for wrangling and abuse now. Even if a Republican President is elected, I hope she will be calm and not cry out for disunion. They surely will make no bold stroke that will drive us from the Confederacy. If the South will labor honestly and patiently on the side of conservative truth and not fly into a passion and lose her wits, all may yet be well. It takes two to quarrel, and if one hushes the other will be compelled to after a while. A meek, manly defence of rights will so disarm our foe that he can but little hurt us. We would not favor [illegible] subserviency, or cowardice on [illegible] far from it; this would be [illegible] fire-eating; both are [illegible] is necessary to achieve a grand [illegible] a fair, open, circumspect, manly [illegible] with firmness and endurance.

But the South only needs a hint, so it is unnecessary to enlarge. She will surely act advisedly, and in a manner that becomes a people occupying such a position. If she does, she will [illegible] be harmed.

N.

The Storm in the Interior.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter says:

Between this city and Georgetown houses were partially unroofed and quantities of [illegible] destroyed. Along the whole line of the Covington road there was the greatest [illegible] timber. Huge trees were uprooted, and [illegible] with the greatest difficulty the [illegible] ed so that the train could [illegible]

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT, of Mass.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

The New York Times, after presenting a brief sketch of the public record of John Bell, adds:

This is the record of the Union candidate for the Presidency. It is a good one throughout. It has decided ability, and is in the best sense of the word a statesman.

The Times, however, is not content with this high guarantee of fitness, or, perhaps to speak more strictly, the Times is persuaded that a majority of the people of the United States will not be content with it. Accordingly, our contemporary proceeds:

The platform adopted by the Convention evades all the points of principle and policy now before the country. The position taken is, that, inasmuch as platforms are generally intended to mislead the public, it is best not to adopt any at all. No one can suppose that such a position as this will be regarded as satisfactory by any considerable body of the people in any section of the Union. Issues cannot be settled by being ignored; and the controversy growing out of slavery has reached such a point that both North and South feel the absolute necessity of coming to some distinct and definite understanding in regard to it.

As this is a concise and intelligible expression of nearly everything that has been or is or will be said against the Union Presidential ticket, we shall meet it frankly and directly. The stricture, we must say, though not without a degree of plausibility, is really shallow in the extreme. It implies, indeed, a total and very inexcusable misconception of the Union movement.

The history of our politics for the last ten years proves conclusively that a definitive solution of the slavery question cannot be reached by popular agitation. The attempt to settle this issue by platforms has failed ignominiously. Parties cannot honestly agree respecting it either in doctrine or in policy. The people cannot. And the effort to agree beforehand respecting it or the pretence of agreeing has in the end served only to aggravate the disagreement and to imbitter the contention. This fact is established. No one will dispute it. No one can dispute it. The strife now raging with exasperated fury on this issue in the midst of us and around us silences all dispute touching the matter in hand.

Under these circumstances of deep import, the Union movement proposes to abandon or pretermit the unstatesmanlike and worse than futile endeavor to settle the slavery issue on the hustings or at the polls by a comprehensive and exhaustive system of accommodation in advance of events, and to confide the settlement of the issue as its various aspects arise to the [...] hands of statesmen and patriots in whom the whole country feels implicit confidence. In other words, if we may indulge a parliamentary allusion, the Union movement proposes to take the slavery question out of the Committee of the Whole, where it has been so long agitated without the slightest approximation to harmony and with such pernicious consequences to the country, and refer it to a Select Committee of impartial and illustrious statesmen, without instructions. In still other words, the Union movement proposes to transfer the slavery issue from the conventicle to the cabinet, and to treat it in the spirit of legislators, instead of the spirit of agitators. The entire movement proceeds on the assumption that the North and the South cannot come to any "distinct and definite understanding" in regard to this issue except through the free arbitrament of enlightened and national statesmanship acting on the question in its positive aspects as they start up. In short, the movement is nothing more nor less than the organized [...] of sound judgment and genuine [...] against the chimeras of fanaticism and the chicanery of ambition.

Therefore, the objection of the Times is [...]. It misses altogether the real pivot of the Union movement, which is not the impracticability or the inexpediency of "coming to some distinct and definite understanding" in regard to the slavery controversy, but the impossibility of coming to this understanding through mere popular agitation, and the strong probability, if not the moral certainty, of reaching it through the unfettered action of a wise and just and dispassionate Administration. The Union movement hinges not on the unfitness of determining the slavery question at all, but on the supreme fitness, under all the existing circumstances, of submitting its determination to the unbound and unbought and [...] statesmanship and patriotism of the nation. Whoever would assail the movement pertinently must deny this fitness or impeach the fitness of our candidates, or do both. These are the two grand points of the Union movement. The Times concedes the latter, in common with the whole country, and eschews or blindly passes by the former, which is in reality the battle-ground of the question.

So far as intrinsic considerations are concerned, the people of the United States have but one point to ponder with respect to the Union Presidential ticket. Is it better for the [peace] and harmony of the Union to entrust the management of the slavery question to the [...] of a fiercely sectional or of a delusively evasive platform than to the conscientious, broad, and unshackled statesmanship of John Bell and Edward Everett? This is the true question; and we challenge the attention of the country to it. Here is the vital part of our cause, and we defy its enemies to strike.

Unquestionably a very large number of true Democrats, aware of the great importance of the defeat of the Republican party, and believing that there is no possibility of harmonizing the broken Democracy either at Baltimore or at Richmond, would be glad to have their party forego any nomination and render a patriotic support to those two distinguished conservative statesmen, Bell and Everett. We fear, however, that the party hasn't wisdom and patriotism enough to adopt so wise and patriotic a course of action.

The people of the South and of the whole nation have, as the Nashville Banner says, a ticket presented for their support which plumply antagonizes everything savoring of the sectional, unequal, and proscriptive character of Republicanism. It is the solemn duty of every man to do nothing to divide the support which it is to receive from the true and loyal men in all sections of the country. It seems to us that Democrats who are sincere in their opposition to Republicanism cannot counsel another Baltimore nomination. Let every man who thinks that further "divisions" are dangerous give in his cordial adhesion to the national ticket which Baltimore has already given us. Bell and Everett are trustworthy men on every great question, and Whigs, Democrats, and Americans all know it. Let all unite on the Union ticket.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce does not speak very cheeringly for concord at the adjourned Democratic Convention in Baltimore, which he says "will be fully attended and too much so." He gives as his opinion that "all the Southern States will probably be represented, and some of them by double or treble delegations, clashing with each other. Thus, probably some of the seceders may return, according to the advice of the addresses signed by several Southern Senators. Next, the regular Democratic State conventions are preparing to fill vacancies in their delegations; and, besides this, some volunteer assemblies have appointed delegations from the same States. But all difficulties from this source might be overcome if the Douglas and Anti-Douglas men should be in good temper. But they will be nearer to Washington than before, and may catch something of the spirit of discord that was manifested in the Senate in the discussion of the Senate caucus resolutions.'

The anti-Douglas Democratic papers in Kentucky and throughout the South tauntingly proclaim that all those Democrats who are in favor of Douglas for the Presidency "should join the Black Republicans at once and be done with their nonsense." We fully agree with them in this, but we beg them to say candidly whether they are not perfectly convinced of the fact that an overwhelming majority of all the Democrats of all the non-slaveholding States agree perfectly with Mr. Douglas upon the great issue of slavery in the Territories. And if it is a fact, as unquestionably it is, that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of [...] of the States of the Union hold a [...] that constitutes the sum and substance [...] and quintessence of Black Republicanism, what right can any editor or man [...] say that there is any such thing in existence [in] this country as a National Democratic party.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says [the] Republican platform "is a very good one in [...]. There is an overdose of slavery in [...]. Still the Advertiser swallows it; though the [...] effect of an overdose is to have it thrown [...]

The Albany Journal asks whether Mr [...] can carry the South. The South [...] try to carry *him*.

The Vicksburg Sun says the Know Nothings contend that the Constitution of the United States gives them the right to deprive foreigners and Catholics of the privilege of holding office. Assuredly the Know-Nothings have never contended that the Constitution gives them the right to deprive a foreigner or a Catholic of the privilege of holding an office if he is elected to it. But most assuredly the Know-Nothings have always contended and do contend that the Constitution gives them the right to vote either for or against a foreigner or a Catholic just as they please. Does the Vicksburg editor differ from them upon that point? Hasn't a Know-Nothing as good a constitutional right to vote against a Catholic or a foreigner as a Locofoco has to vote against a Know-Nothing?

The Republican organs, by common consent, designate their candidate for the Presidency as "Honest Old Abe." We are by no means disposed to deny his right to the designation. We know him personally and have observed his public course, and however strongly we may condemn some of the doctrines to which he is committed, we have at no time seen reason to doubt his honesty. We believe that he has the good of his country at heart. Thus much we take pleasure in saying in his behalf.

Judge B. was once obliged to "double" with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:

"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge, would you not?"

"Yis, yer Honor," said Pat, "and I think yer Honor would have been a long time in the 'ould counthry' before ye'd been a Judge, too!"
Exchange.

There is often a world of deep philosophy in true wit. Here, for example, is the case of free government presented in a retort—the whole question laid open by "a palpable hit."

The appointment of John A. Dix to the New York Post-Office and the tender of the Commissionership under the Paraguay treaty to John Van Buren are evidences that the Freesoilers of 1848 are again received into full Democratic communion.

Mr. Fowler, the late defaulting postmaster, has, it is said, fled to some part of South America. When we look at the disgraceful transactions revealed by the Covode committee doesn't it seem a burning shame, that, while Mr. Fowler has had to run away, Mr. Buchanan hasn't?

A Washington correspondent says that Mr. Cooper of Michigan still appears daily in the House of Representatives, but that he has no longer a seat in that body. Oh, yes, he has a seat there, but, as Charles Lamb said of himself in a slightly similar case, "no place to put it."

In one respect at any rate those office-holders whose rascalities are doing so much to relieve the country of Democratic misrule approach very near to models of humility. They
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

The editor of the Vicksburg Sun says that Mr. Everett does not correspond with his ideas of what a statesman should be. We should be very sorry if he did.

An Administration organ says that Mr. Buchanan prays. So does a wolf.

GOODRICH'S NATURAL HISTORY.—Since the decease of the distinguished S. G. Goodrich, the last and greatest of his literary efforts has acquired new and increased interest. How few of us heard with indifference of the death of good old Peter Parley. How fortunate are we who are not too old to have received his famous books in that period of our life when we saw so much sunshine and so few clouds. How pleasantly did his fatherly gossip about all kinds of themes fall upon our ear, and chime in with the gay and cheerful prattle of our playmates. We never dreamed of such a man as Mr. Goodrich whom it was our good fortune to meet only a few months since. We had only seen in our imagination the grandfatherly form and face which appeared in the frontispiece of all his volumes, in the middle of a group of children like ourselves.

But Mr. Goodrich was more than a garrulous philosopher and story-teller of charming books. Just prior to his death he published a work that will add much to his substantial fame. This is his Natural History for which Mr. H. Emmons is the sole agent in Kentucky. It is quite as entertaining as any that "Peter Parley" ever wrote; higher praise we cannot bestow. The limits of a newspaper notice preclude the possibility of detailing the plan of this history; but it has been carefully studied, and the result has been attained only through years of patient toil and a large pecuniary outlay. The numerous illustrations, consisting of wood cuts executed in the most artistic manner, embody the largest representative collection of animals ever published in the same work, and have been selected from the most authentic sources. Mr. Goodrich, during his official residence in Paris, had extended opportunities for consulting the noblest libraries, public and private, of the European continent, and he has availed himself liberally of their facilities. There are several engravings from subjects by celebrated animal painters, and the whole work, both in point of pictorial elegance and typographical neatness, will compare favorably with any ever issued in our country.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF COVODE.—The Lynchburg Virginian, after paying a high compliment to the energy and determination with which Mr. Covode and his committee proceed day after day to uncover and exhibit to the startled gaze of the world the mountains of Democratic corruption, says:

Covode is one of that class of men who never balk at trifles, and at the same time, has been provided by nature with olfactories so peculiarly constituted that the smell of assafœtida and other like grateful odors, has a most soothing and refreshing effect on his general system. If the truth of this statement is called in question, we have only to refer the incredulous to the already developed results of his exhumations. If there exists on either hemisphere another biped or quadruped whose stomach would not revolt at coming in contact with such a mass of putridity, rottenness, and corruption, as has been encountered and overhauled by Covode during his explorations, we should like to have him pointed out. In a word, Covode is "a brick," "a perfect brick," and we most earnestly invoke the kindest smiles of Dame Fortune on all his future undertakings in his speciality.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 19, 1860.
Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The telegraph has this moment confirmed the report as to the nominations at Chicago. Verily has the whirligig of time brought its revenges! What a picture! The beloved Brutus Greeley stabs Seward in the Capitol. Et tu Brute! He does it with a mask on, too, like all approved murderers; he wielded his dagger as "the delegate from Oregon!" By this chicane, and by the bogus representatives from the slave States, just retribution has come to that arch disturber of the peace, that refined, restless demagogue, Mr. Seward. May his political example be posted like a traitor's head on every cross road in this broad land. He has his reward. And this same Horace Greeley it is, who, during the Senatorial contest in Illinois, between Douglas and Lincoln, wielded all of his secret and some of his newspaper influence in favor of the former. What a singular mess!

Very well. The Union Constitutional Convention at Baltimore has at all events done this much, it has trailed the plume of the leader of Northern sectionalism in the dust. But what more? The Chicago Convention, pretending to be national, (represented by David Wilmot in its first ecstasy!) affecting by a resolution in its platform to claim par excellence Union attributes, has wholly passed by the eminently national, pure, able candidates placed by us in the field at Baltimore. They have given the country a diluted edition of Mr. Seward. After an *act* like this they may preach about nationality forever, but the falsehood of the declaration stares them in the face, the people will easily read the truth, and that is, that without the *boldness* they are the same creatures in disguise who made that terrible Northern eruption in 1856. They even wholly ignore the South in their sectional ticket, and at a time too when, of all others, if they *mean* what they *say*, the South should have been represented by their action. Chicago, if national, would never have passed by Bell and Everett; or, if so, they would have given to the South at least the second office. This is transparent, so much so that I shall not waste a word upon their juggling platform, nor shall I speak of that respectable "way down Easter" who asks to be the next Vice President.

As to Mr. Lincoln, personally and every way, the writer knows him well, and he knows the writer, and likewise knows he that he (the said Lincoln) is just as earnest, zealous, and downright an "irrepressible conflict" man as lives in the United States at this writing. Brother Abraham is a tub thrown to the Old-Line Whigs of the Northwest especially, and to the New York rural districts, and to the Ohio rural districts, and to the abolition wing in New England and elsewhere of the Garrison, Phillips, and Beecher tribe, who make up the Falstaffian army of Republicans. His little record, which the press will soon collate undoubtedly, will represent Abraham as stretching as eagerly for the palm of "irrepressible" glory as any one among the bright converts to Sewardism. But "Abe" is not at all known to fame beyond the years of his Congressional term and his role in the Heenan and Sayer spectacle which came off in Illinois. How "in the name of all the gods at once," the people will inquire, "did the 'National' Chicago Convention make out to pass by such names as Bell and Everett for Abraham and Hamlin?" Was it in view not only of his excessive nationality, but also of the prospect of a "mill" with the Little Giant in the ring? I declare this "milling" is likely to become an American amusement, imported like cricket, lager beer, and other nice foreign luxuries.

We stand as we did, Union men! Chicago has refused the offered opportunity to do right. That Convention has sneaked—that's the very word, sneaked! It has presented a man red-hot with the bad zeal of Mr. Seward; it has insultingly ignored our union friends in the South; it has spoken through a mumbling platform, the word of promise to the ear which, were it to be trusted, it would soon "break to the hope." We can have nothing to do with such a ticket, except to beat the breath out of its body. Not out of Abe's body, however; no, no, not *that!* And we will do that same thing for that said nomination.

Our Executive Union Committee will soon be fully organized and present a plan for the consideration of the States for an early campaign. With the example of Chicago before us, our duty is now even more than ever plain. On us rests the peace and quiet of the country. From all quarters we hear words of deep encouragement; not loud, but deep. With the Democratic nomination in the field, we shall soon see where we stand and how we stand. When that is done look out for the tones of the big Bell cast from Pennsylvania Iron in a New Jersey foundery, by order of the people of the United States. Very truly, yours, &c. *

P. S.—I must, and will, credit the Chicago Convention with one good act, viz: It did not accept the renegade from our ranks—him whom we asked to preside over the Fillmore Convention of 1856. I cannot forbear to say this, for justice demands it, but I write it with heartfelt pain.

BELL AND EVERETT.
[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.]

Throughout a long course of public life, the slanderous tongue of enmity has never charged these men with infidelity to the right. They are not demagogues, seeking power at the expense of the public good and the public peace, but plain, old fashioned patriots, like the fathers of the Republic, who, when called, have served the people faithfully and well. They have almost too much honesty, fidelity, and capacity, we fear, for this corrupt and degenerate age. They were nominated, because it was hoped they might be able to give peace to the discordant elements, that they might rally to their support in the fierce sectional conflict of the times, the conservative masses of the population, who had no interest in parties but simply desired good government, that they might allay the fratricidal strife which bad men and mere politicians had wickedly or foolishly aroused, and that under their auspices, if elected, the laws should be enforced, the constitutional equality of the States and of the citizens should be maintained, and thus our beloved Union be preserved.

Surely it is time that the conflict should cease, that agitation of the question of slavery be stopped, and that the whole energies of the government be developed for the good of all the people. The delegates at Baltimore were entirely harmonious, and the nomination was received with hearty enthusiasm. Twenty years ago there was not, eight months before the election, a tithe of the enthusiasm for Harrison and Tyler, which is already manifested for Bell and Everett. We are looking hopefully for a return of the spirit of that day—a spirit which bore down all opposition and triumphantly defeated the corrupt Democratic dynasty of Martin Van Buren. Twenty years ago the corruption of the Democratic party was not one-tenth of what it now is, and the people overthrew it mainly on that account. Then, with less corruption, the party was united, consolidated, boastful, under the great strength of the immortal Jackson. Now, corrupt, demoralized, disorganized, rent by faction, with no bond of sympathy between its vast membership, it must become an easy prey. Let the people arouse themselves, once more, to "turn out the money changers from the temple of our Liberty."

[From the Savannah Republican.]

These nominations, of themselves, characterize the Convention. They show the spirit that animated it—a spirit of genuine conservatism and devotion to the union of the States. The men nominated are great names in American history, and yet neither belongs to any political organization of the present day. The bitter sectional strifes of modern politics have possessed no charms for either, and they have stood alone, outside the gladiatorial pale, and content to serve their country by holding aloof, or quietly depositing their votes on the side of moderation, order, and law. Had they possessed less of patriotism and more of the love of self, they might have been active participants in the factious struggles that have characterized our recent history. For this reason—their want of sympathy with the political elements that now distract the country from one end to the other and control the machinery of American politics—we fear they are not the men for the times. If, on the other hand, the public mind is wearied of strife, and duly alive to the terrible progress we have made towards anarchy and ruin, there are no two men in our broad land who are better fitted for leaders in a movement for the re-inauguration of the better days of the Republic.

[From the Baltimore American.]

For the first time for many years, the people of this great confederacy have a ticket containing two spotless names; the names of statesmen who have been thoroughly tried and tested, and who have been found equal to every emergency. It has been said that the whole thing will be a failure, because, forsooth, there is a Republican party and a Democratic party, and therefore there is no room for another; and because the Union Convention could affirm no new set of principles, no new-fangled platform. But the truth is exactly the reverse of this statement. The Democracy was not faultless while it hung together as a national party; and to-day it is but a bundle of hopelessly disjointed fragments. The Republicans have never claimed to be anything else than a sectional faction, and have not a man in their ranks that could carry a single State on his naked popularity aside from his adherence to freesoil doctrines.

The delegates who have so ably discharged their duty are not the representatives of any party or faction. They were required to select a man around whom the people could rally, and not to invent a high-sounding platform. If all the ingenuity that was in the Convention had been elaborated upon a string of resolutions a yard long, no power on earth could have transmuted John Bell into a platform. He is John Bell, the People's Candidate; and if the conservatism of the country can shake off the shackles of party, he will be the People's President.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

We place at the head of our columns to-day the ticket nominated at Baltimore yesterday. It is needless to tell our readers that we shall support those nominees with all the zeal, fervor, and ability at our command.

The ticket is a noble one such an one as must commend itself to the support of all true patriots, and we conscientiously believe it will receive a large majority of the votes cast on the second day of next November.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The National Opposition Convention at Baltimore have done their work gloriously. Amid perfect harmony and with high enthusiasm they have presented for the Presidency and Vice Presidency those noble old patriots and statesmen, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. They have played no trick on popular credulity, by submitting an unknown name; they are for making no experiment with the public safety, by placing at the helm of State untried men; they seek to avail themselves of no fictitious enthusiasm in favor of transient heroes of the day; but they have offered to the American people men who, for more than a third of a century, have been in the civic service, filling with honor and usefulness the most important legislative and executive posts, and impressing themselves upon every important page of our political history within that period. They present them on the solid platform of personal worth, of intellectual fitness, and of political loyalty—as men who have served their country long, faithfully, and ably, and have thereby given the surest guarantee of their trustworthiness—as men whose career has shown that they possess minds too broad for sectional statesmanship, and souls too lofty for the petty schemes of time-serving politicians and self-seeking demagogues. Such men at the head of affairs, all must admit, the country never before so sorely needed. For our part, we feel this so strongly that we cannot do otherwise than believe that the great masses of the people in every State of the Confederacy, spurning the further leadership of those who have guided them so far astray, will rally to their support with an enthusiasm that will sweep down everything that opposes them. We hoist their banner to-day, and shall exert every faculty that God has given us to make it float in triumph above the battle shock of next November.

[From the Memphis Enquirer.]

With pride and confidence we to-day place at the head of our columns the great names of Bell and Everett, to the support of whose election we invite the aid of every man in the country who reveres the Constitution, who loves the Union, and who desires the execution of the laws.

These are no sectional objects; they are to be accomplished by the elevation of no sectional men. When the foundations of the temple are threatened, who can patiently listen to the carping criticism that discovers an unequal distribution of garlands around its pillars, or of shrines about its altars? What the nation now demands for the Executive department is a patriot, whose understanding is not to be lost in the mazes of political theories, and whose unsullied integrity shall command the respect of all good men and true. Such considerations prevailed in the Baltimore Convention; and for the first place in the Government a great Southern statesman is proposed, whose native sagacity has been enlightened by an experience of nearly forty years in the national councils, and whose patriotism is untarnished by the stain of faction. He loves the Union, as cemented by the virtue and genius of Washington. He would say: "Let it stand forever, one and imperishable; and let the laws prevail."

With Edward Everett, the national ticket is complete. He is a scholar, patriot, and statesman. His honorable fame is not limited to the boundaries of his own country, but supports the reputation of the New World in the Old. And if any evidence were wanting of his fidelity to the Constitution, it might be found in the denunciation of all those who hate and disregard it.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

OUR FLAG IS THERE.—We run up this morning at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Constitutional Union Convention, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. We intend to advocate their claims to the suffrages of the people with all the zeal and ability with which we are endowed. It is unnecessary to inform the public who these men are. Their history is found upon the pages which record the events of American progress and development for more than a quarter of a century. Their names are familiar in every household from the northern limits of Maine to the Rio Grande. Their praise has been rung by the good men of all sections, and they have outlived the noisy blasts of detraction. It is scarcely good taste for their friends to praise them; it is useless for their enemies to attempt to disparage them. They are above either praise or censure.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

It is with an inward pleasure, indescribable, that we this morning run up at the head of our columns the great names of Bell and Everett for President and Vice President of the United States. The ticket meets with our hearty concurrence, and we ratify this nomination by the conservative representatives of the people at Baltimore with our whole heart, while at the same time we offer our warmest congratulations to the conservative men of the Union, for the judicious selection of two such leaders for the approaching Presidential campaign.

[From the Nashville News.]

BELL AND EVERETT.—The names above written are those offered to the acceptance of the American people, by the Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, for President and Vice President of the United States. No ticket of equal talent and reputation, of moral worth and official fidelity, has been offered to the support of any party since 1844, when the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen were presented by the old Whig party.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

The National Union Convention at Baltimore has placed in nomination for President and Vice-President of the Republic John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and has unanimously adopted a simple and perspicuous platform which expresses the adhesion of the Convention to the guaranties of the Constitution, proclaims attachment to the Union, and inculcates obedience to the laws. The Convention did its work quietly, briefly, and harmoniously, and offers a marked contrast to the noise, turbulence, and discord which marked the schismatics at Charleston.

With respect to the nominees, it is scarcely necessary to write anything with a view of making them better known to the citizens of America, since both have been at various times and for protracted periods in the public service; both are men of superior intellects, trained and disciplined in political life, highly respected for their purity of character, honesty of purpose and zeal for the common weal; both are aged men, familiar with the traditions of the better days of the Republic; both are distinguished by their inflexible hostility to sectional agitation, and their devotion to national principles; and finally, both have belonged for many years to what is usually styled the conservative school. Bell and Everett are men who tower far above the stinted stature of the pigmy statesmen of the day. They are the graduates of a political academy in which Webster, Clay, and Calhoun were their fellow-students and competitors, and in which laurels could be won only by genius, eloquence, tried patriotism, and capacious intellect.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

A large and respectable body of American citizens have, with much unanimity in convention at Baltimore, selected candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The position taken by the members of that convention is eminently conservative, and the men presented for the highest honors in the gift of the people are generally recognized as statesmen of a high order of intellect.

It is conceded that those, both at the North and the South, who favor extreme measures, will not be satisfied, either with the antecedents or known views of Mr. Bell or Mr. Everett. They have not obeyed all the edicts of party, nor sacrificed private judgment to the demands of expediency.

If the question of union or disunion is to be presented as an issue before the people, no bolder or more gallant standard bearers of the Union flag could be selected. In the present attitude of parties their selection as candidates is likely to exert no small degree of influence upon the great struggle impending.

[From the Helena (Ark.) Shield.]

Two brighter names could not be found in our country's history—two purer men do not live. No taint is upon their escutcheons, but every action of their lives has been dictated by the heart of a patriot and executed with the wisdom of a statesman, and the people in every section will hail their nomination with delight, and ratify it by an overwhelming majority at the polls.

We have no time for comment this morning, but submit the ticket to the good sense and patriotism of the Union men of Arkansas.

Mr. Buchanan's Washington organ thinks that the Opposition will be struck with a thunderbolt. They were particularly struck with the late thundering *bolt* of the Democracy at Charleston.

We find very few representatives in Congress that can be regarded as "representative men."

OIL SPRINGS.—We invite attention to the following interesting letter from Bloomington, Ky., in regard to the Petrolium Sulphur Springs, in Meade county. This letter is from one of our most reliable correspondents. We have heard a great deal lately in regard to these springs, and should be glad if our correspondent "Mc" would keep us and our readers posted hereafter upon the subject. If his anticipations should be realized, the amount of wealth, in oil alone, that can be obtained at a moderate expense, will really be immense. It is said that one well, the "Crosby well," in Pennsylvania, produces the incredible amount of $2,000 worth of the oil daily, for which there is a ready cash market. A company was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature for the management of the Petrolium Sulphur Springs of Meade county, and the concern even now, in its very incipiency, is yielding, as we are most reliably informed, twenty-four per cent. a year upon its capital stock. We have not a doubt that, within a brief period, every share of a hundred dollars will be worth five hundred:

BLOOMINGTON, KY., May 23, 1860.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

This will introduce to you my friend H. Haynes, Esq., of Meade county, Kentucky. He will give you some wonderful, though no less true than wonderful, accounts of the "Petrolium Sulphur Springs" of that county. I visited the Springs a few days ago, and made personal observation of them for myself. I had heard of *the oil* Springs—for by this name they are widely known—all my life; but had never seen them before. The Springs, with some seventy acres of ground, are now owned by a company of gentlemen, who are improving the property. They have excavated, out of the solid limestone rock, a beautiful basin or reservoir for the reception of the white sulphur water, upon which rises the petrolium in quantities of about six, and some days, when the weather is warmer, ten gallons per diem. The petrolium appears in the purest form in which it has yet been discovered upon this continent. The oil, as a medicine, is used in many of the forms of chronic disease as almost a specific, and combined with the sulphur water, which it employs as a medium of making its own exit to the upper air, I have no doubt, possesses many curative properties, beneficial to afflicted and suffering humanity. The surrounding country, and the site itself, of this watering place furnishes many picturesque views, and the place is susceptible of being rendered every way desirable as a place of pleasurable resort. The water rises through a slight fissure of the rock, and comes up with the force of the gases, that, perhaps, elevates it several hundred feet above the level of its own reservoir, containing perhaps many millions of gallons petrolium. There is no other instance known, where the petrolium, mixing with the mineral, white sulphur, makes its appearance; and this doubtless gives to this water its very great efficacy as a potent agent in the removal of chronic affections. I have no doubt that by boring a sufficient depth the oil will be found here in as great quantities and to pay as well as the celebrated Crosby well in Pennsylvania which is said to be now yielding sixty barrels per day. Every indication here evinces the fact of a great supply of the oil at no great depth. I was informed that the company intend boring for the oil, with the hope of tapping the main fountain, as soon as they get their improvements sufficiently advanced for the reception of visitors. Mr. Haynes visits your city to dispose of stock to raise the needful, to develop these hidden sources of health and wealth.

The farmers of this section are elated with the prospect of fine crops. The nomination of Bell and Everett is enthusiastically received in these regions, and November next will tell the tale.
Yours, Mc.

A Constitutional Union meeting was held last Saturday in Mobile, which, the Advertiser tells us, was one of the very largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in that city. The people were out in their strength; old men, merchants, and retired citizens, who had not participated in public discussions for a long time, were present, and every one of them felt it "good to be there." The meeting was addressed by William J. Ledyard, its presiding officer, who congratulated the assembly upon the result at Baltimore, denounced the agitation of the slavery question as productive of nothing but injury to the country, urged upon every patriotic citizen to discountenance it, and hoped there was conservative feeling enough left in the country to insure the election of the Union candidates. The Mobile Advertiser writes most cheeringly, and says: "There is no mistake about it, the Baltimore nominations have touched a chord in the popular heart and awakened a feeling which cannot be resisted. Every mention of the names of Bell and Everett was greeted with an enthusiasm which could not be repressed. It was in truth a grand, a glorious meeting, and its influence cannot fail to be most salutary and cheering. The leaven of Constitutional Unionism is fairly at work here and elsewhere, and it will grow and expand until the whole country is leavened." The following resolutions were adopted among others:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve the action of the late Baltimore Convention in going back to "first principles," and affirming devotion to the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Judicial authority in declaring for continued unity of the union of these States on the basis of that Constitution, and in requiring the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance of the provisions of that sacred instrument.

Resolved, That we hail the unanimous nomination of the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, and Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, by the Constitutional Union Convention, as a return to the better customs of the Republic, when worth, experience, and statesmanship were regarded as essential in selecting candidates for high official position, and as an auspicious harbinger of better days to come. In the long public life and eminent services of these distinguished statesmen; in their well-known devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in their constant and patriotic opposition to sectionalism in all its forms, the people of the United States have the most satisfactory assurance that the Constitutional Union Convention, in adopting a platform, did not intend to put forth mere "glittering generalities" to mislead or deceive, but were sincerely and earnestly laboring to promote the welfare of the whole country.

Resolved, That the South has now an opportunity, such as has not occurred for many years, to place one of her most distinguished sons—a slaveholder, devoted to her true interests and sound upon the great question which is agitating this section and has led to the disruption of the Democratic party—in the Presidential chair, and thus to secure exemption from the evils which have become so alarming and seem so imminent.

The Washington Constitution sneers at Mr. Lincoln as "a mere obscure partizan," and after having most violently denounced Mr. Seward for years past is now filled with surprise that "a man of his abilities and statesmanlike qualities" should have been rejected for one "utterly unknown in the higher annals of American politics." The President's organ would have sung another tune had the New York Senator achieved the Chicago nomination; but still it is sad to think that brains are so often outweighed in the political scale. "Independent," the scholarly correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, philosophising upon this subject, says:

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln furnishes another proof that the real or supposed leadership of a party is not the most effectual mode of attaining its highest honors. The rivalries and envy which such a position provokes inside its own organization, and the positive hostility among opponents, may be regarded almost as an insuperable barrier to the attainment of that great object to which political ambition is so much directed. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Wright, Mangum, and others like them, are among the illustrations which will occur to every mind in looking back over the last twenty years, to see how prominence has been disregarded, and expediency alone consulted by both the great parties, when called upon to nominate for the Presidency. Respectable mediocrity has carried off the prize habitually for a whole generation, while the great and towering minds, by which parties have been created and policy shaped, have been shelved and consigned to ignoble seclusion. Look at the catalogue of Van Burens, Harrisons, Polks, and Pierces who have occupied the chair which Washington, and Adams, and Madison once filled, and compare them with the contemporaries whom they superseded.

In the course of the Baltimore Union Convention Gen. Combs, of Kentucky, made the following remarks:

Mr. President, it is known, at least to a large portion, I should suppose, of this most respectable assemblage of gentlemen from all portions of the United States, that since 1824, for 36 years up to this time, I have been a voting member of the Whig party, and that I never voted any other ticket in my life. [Applause.] I stood by the side of Henry Clay until he died. Since then I have not been in active politics, but when the tocsin sounded for the dissolution of this Union by the two extremes, North and South, I felt it my duty to rise up out of my political grave and come here renewed, regenerated, and disenthralled. [Great applause.]

I stood in antagonism to Gen. Jackson's policy, not against him personally, and I stood in antagonism, standing as I did by Henry Clay, to the gentleman who has been voted for to-day from Texas—Gen. Houston; but for the two or three last years I have been observing his course in the South. Two and a half years ago Texas was a secession State by the vote of her Legislature, recorded to be so unanimously, although erroneously, as I understood. Gen. Houston hoisted the flag of the Union there. Two and a half years ago he was beaten by from five to ten thousand votes, but still he kept floating in the breeze the glorious star-spangled banner, until at the last election he redeemed the State from secession and disunion by a vote of ten thousand majority. I felt that something was due to him for saving by his patriotism the great Empire State of the South which he had first attached to the Union by his valor. It was, therefore, from a sense of justice and gratitude to Gen. Houston that at least one-half of the Kentucky delegation forgot their old Whig principles in presenting his name; they only remembered they were *patriots*, and that the public good was above all *partisan strife*. [Applause.]

Either of the gentlemen voted for would, if nominated, have received my hearty support; and, in conclusion, I therefore, by the instruction of the Kentucky delegation, beg that her vote shall be recorded for John Bell, of Tennessee.

Greeley hits the rascally Republicans a severe blow when he says:

We hear that some prominent members of the Albany lobby, who have hitherto professed to be Republicans, express their determination to bolt the Chicago nominations. This is good news. If a few members of the Legislature of the same stripe would join them, it would be a great blessing to the party, and a great help to the ticket.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1860.

We copy a special Washington despatch to the New York Times which gives some curious developments before the Covode Committee as to frauds in mail contracts. These expositions are very damaging, and show that the present administration in its root and all its branches is corrupt, venal, and utterly untrustworthy.

We all remember that in 1856 the Southern Democracy descanted continually upon what they called the folly of the American party in trying to keep up an organization, inasmuch as it had no strength worth speaking of in any non-slaveholding State. Well, now let the Southern Democracy, the anti-Douglas Democracy, the anti-Squatter Sovereignty Democracy, reflect how silly it is for them to endeavor to maintain an organization, well knowing, as they most certainly do, that they have no strength or shadow of strength in a solitary non-slaveholding State of the whole Union. Can they claim to be, geographically speaking, a national party, when everybody knows that their party is hemmed in by Mason and Dixon's line as completely as ever a flock of sheep were by a tall fence?

DEATH OF WM. C. PRESTON.—This distinguished orator and statesman of South Carolina died at Columbia on the 22d, as the telegraph advises us. Mr. P. was for a long number of years a member of the United States Senate, and no one in that body ever possessed a higher reputation for true eloquence. He was besides a learned scholar and a polished gentleman. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and since then has been retired from public life, although for some time President of the College of South Carolina. Mr. P. was born December 27th, 1794, at Philadelphia, where his father was temporarily sojourning as a member of Congress from Virginia. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and studied law in the office of William Wirt at Richmond. From 1816 to 1819 he traveled in Europe, visiting England, France, and Switzerland, and residing for a time at Edinburg, where he attended, with the late Attorney General Legare, the philosophical lectures of the University. In 1821 he was admitted to the Virginia bar, but removed the next year to Columbia, S. C., and soon became engaged in political life. In 1824 he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives and in 1832 to the United States Senate. After ten years service in the latter position he returned to the practice of the law in his adopted State. During the six years of his Presidency of the College of South Carolina, he imparted to that institution the influence of his refined scholarship, elegant tastes, and winning manners, and only left it on account of increasing ill health.

Mr. Preston was, personally and intellectually, a magnificent gentleman. He was a Whig of the old school of Henry Clay, a devoted adherent to our Kentucky statesman, and one of the most brilliant of that galaxy of talent which adorned the Senate during the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, and Harrison, the golden days of the reputation of that body. We have heard many eloquent speeches in the course of our somewhat extended editorial and political experience, but his effort at Baltimore, when Gen. Harrison was nominated, has always lingered in our memory as the most fascinating effort of oratory to which we ever listened. The fire of his grand uncle, the purity of Washington, the sagacity of Hamilton, and the indomitable energy of old John Adams seemed concentrated in him. Born amid statesmen and educated in the highest schools and the most polished society, William C. Preston was a connecting link between the integrity of the revolutionary era and the vigor of the exciting days when Jacksonism swept the country with irrepressible enthusiasm. Few men in the history of the United States have achieved a higher reputation, though he left public life before he was fifty years of age. His glorious presence, his mellifluous voice, his fervid eloquence, and his genial manners have always been remembered by us as "things of beauty, joys forever," to be treasured amid the most delightful recollections of our life. No more manly heart ever pulsated, and no more accomplished gentleman ever dignified official position in our country. His death, though not unexpected, awakens bitter regret to think how worth, and talent, and godlike eloquence must all yield before the inevitable fiat of the great destroyer.

Betting on elections is generally a very poor business, and leads to all kinds of political rascality, but we are authorized to offer a wager of $1,000 that the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas will cast their votes at the Presidential election for Lincoln, the Republican candidate, and, as the bet is predicated on economical rather than partisan grounds, we have no hesitation in giving it publicity. This banter is made upon the presumption that the inhabitants of the three States indicated could not be so impolitic as to separate their political feelings and business interests, or so ungrateful as to cast their votes for any other than a Republican candidate, while they make it apparently a point of duty to purchase all their necessary commodities from Republican States. They bring all, or nearly all, their bacon, potatoes, flour, &c., from the north of the Ohio. The stoves on which they cook their food, the carriages in which they ride, the horses which they drive, the clothes which they wear, the dinner services for their tables, the furniture for their saloons, the books for their libraries, the hats for their heads, the boots for their feet, and many other things "too numerous to be comprised in a catalogue," as an auctioneer would say, are purchased in the free States. The very whisky they drink, every gallon of which is guaranteed to produce ten fights at the minimum estimate, comes from the stills where the "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor is the wildest, the fiercest, and the most fanatic. There is therefore a great deal of shrewdness in the offer to bet $1,000 that the States so servilely dependent upon Republican success for their necessaries and luxuries cannot do otherwise than vote for the Presidential candidate of their section.

Seriously, while we deprecate the idea of permitting any thing like sectional rivalry to intrude itself into the business of life, it is a source of no little mortification to us to see so many Southerners pass by Louisville to make their purchases at the North or East. If we would build up the Southwest, we must be true to ourselves and give proper encouragement to the merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers who live among us. We have, by the agency of concerted systems of drumming, puffing, and gasconade, been almost taught to receive as an undeniable fact the arrogant assumption of superiority on the part of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities, as to their facilities to supply the wants of the entire Union. We protest against this delusion, and assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that every article necessary to comfort or luxury can be purchased in our market of Louisville at rates more advantageous to the buyer than if he journeys to the North or East to procure them. This is an undoubted fact, and any one who has, in person, quoted prices elsewhere must have been astonished to find how trifling is the advance charged on all kinds of goods in Louisville, when transportation, commissions, insurance, and other expenses are taken into consideration. We ask our friends in those States included in the $1,000 bet to think over these things, and pay us a visit next fall to see if they cannot be as well suited here as further away from home.

The Washington Constitution undertakes to say upon what plank of the Democratic platform the party expects to make its main fight. That plank is loose and floating everywhere upon the political sea. And, when the Constitutional Union party shall bring its tremendous fleet of line-of-battle-ships into gallant array, what sort of figure will the Democracy exhibit fighting upon a poor little "plank!"

Senator Pugh said in his last speech in the U. S. Senate that the friends of Douglas will go in full strength to the Baltimore Convention, and, rather than give up their candidate, sit patiently and ballot till the day of the Presidential election is past. Let them do this by all means—we are enthusiastic admirers of pluck. If the friends of the Little Giant cannot get their favorite nominated without sitting till after the first Monday in November, the nomination will of course be good for 1864.

The Polk men in 1844 carried poke-stalks in their public processions. The friends of the patriot of Ashland carried ash-boughs. The followers of the politician of Wheatland in 1856 carried handfuls of wheat-stalks. If the admirers of our conservative Union candidate carry *bells*, what glorious music will fill the atmosphere during the summer and fall! What exhilaration there will be in listening to
"The tintinnabulation of the bells, bells, bells."

"Sentinel," the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writes: "If the absence of the intoxicated is the presence of the sober, Chicago must be a place worthy of Father Matthew. I do not think I have seen a drunken man in the city, though one or two gentlemen seemed undecided."

PROGRESS OF OUR POPULATION.—The New York Times has recently published several carefully prepared and extremely interesting articles, showing the relative growth of the different sections of the Union and the several classes of its population. The last of the series is a general summary of the points established, illustrated by diagrams prepared by Prof. W. M. Gillespie, LL. D., which are the most complete and graphic statistical tables we have ever seen. We regret that we have not the facilities for transferring them to our columns, but we will endeavor to make the facts plain to our readers.

The first diagram presents the relative growth of the several States and Territories from 1790, as established by the census of 1850, which it illustrates with comprehensive and graphic fidelity. In the left hand column they are arrayed in the order of their actual rank in 1790 and their subsequent dates of admission or organization, and in the right hand column, according to their rank in 1850, with the following results:

Rank in 1790.	Rank in 1850.
1. Virginia.	1. New York.
2. Massachusetts.	2. Pennsylvania.
3. Pennsylvania.	3. Ohio.
4. North Carolina.	4. Virginia.
5. New York.	5. Tennessee.
6. Maryland.	6. Massachusetts.
7. South Carolina.	7. Indiana.
8. Connecticut.	8. Kentucky.
9. New Jersey.	9. Georgia.
10. New Hampshire.	10. North Carolina.
11. Vermont.	11. Illinois.
12. Maine.	12. Alabama.
13. Georgia.	13. Missouri.
14. Kentucky.	14. South Carolina.
15. Rhode Island.	15. Mississippi.
16. Delaware.	16. Maine.
17. Tennessee.	17. Maryland.
ADMITTED SINCE 1790.	18. Louisiana.
18. Ohio.	19. New Jersey.
19. Louisiana.	20. Michigan.
20. District Columbia.	21. Connecticut.
21. Mississippi.	22. New Hampshire.
22. Alabama.	23. Vermont.
23. Indiana.	24. Wisconsin.
24. Missouri.	25. Texas.
25. Illinois.	26. Arkansas.
26. Michigan.	27. Iowa.
27. Arkansas.	28. Rhode Island.
28. Florida.	29. California.
29. Iowa.	30. Delaware.
30. Wisconsin.	31. Florida.
31. Florida.	32. New Mexico.
32. California.	District of Columbia.
33. New Mexico.	33. Oregon.
34. Oregon.	34. Utah.
35. Utah.	35.
36. Minnesota.	36. Minnesota.

The relative changes of population are thus seen, but the diagram gives the variations for every interval of ten years. For instance, Virginia, which stood *first* in 1790, held that rank for two periods until 1810, when she began to decline, and became *second* in 1820, *third* in 1830, and *fourth* in 1840, which position she continued to hold in 1850. New York, beginning *fifth*, became *third* in ten years, *second* in ten more, *first* in ten more, and has held that proud position ever since. The decline of some of the States has been as rapid and marked as the advance of others. Thus, New Hampshire, standing *tenth* in 1790, fell to the *eleventh* in 1800, to the *fifteenth* in 1810, and held that position ten years, when she again fell to the *eighteenth* in 1830, to the *twenty-second* in 1840, and held that place in 1850. Ohio, on the other hand, which entered upon the course in 1800 as the *eighteenth*, rose to be *thirteenth* in 1810, to be *fifth* in 1820, *fourth* in 1830, and *third* in 1840—the position which she holds at present. Others of the States have been marked by curious alternations. Thus, Mississippi, beginning *twenty-first* in 1800, held that place ten years; in 1830 she had fallen to the *twenty-second*, when she began to rise, and, in 1840, stood *seventeenth*, and *fifteenth* in 1850. Arkansas is the only State which holds about the same relative rank at the end of the course as she had at the beginning, and her position has been changed every ten years since her existence. *Thirteen* of the States stood higher and *fifteen* lower in 1850 than when they started. Those which have risen and fallen, with their rank at the beginning and end of the period embraced, are the following:

RISEN.		FALLEN.	
Pennsylvania from	3 to 2	Virginia from	1 to 4
New York from	5 to 1	Massachusetts from	2 to 6
Georgia from	13 to 9	North Carolina from	4 to 10
Kentucky from	14 to 8	Maryland from	6 to 17
Tennessee from	17 to 5	South Carolina from	7 to 14
Ohio from	18 to 3	Connecticut from	8 to 2
Mississippi from	21 to 15	New Jersey from	9 to 19
Alabama from	22 to 12	N. Hampshire from	10 to 22
Indiana from	23 to 7	Vermont from	11 to 25
Missouri from	24 to 13	Rhode Island from	15 to 28
Illinois from	25 to 11	Delaware from	16 to 30
Michigan from	26 to 20	Maine from	12 to 16
Wisconsin from	30 to 24	Louisiana from	19 to 18
		District of Col. from	20 to 32

A second diagram embodies the probable results of the census of 1860, concerning the aggregate population of our country and also that of our slaves. The total population increased from 5,000,000 in 1790 to 10,000,000 in 1820; to 25,000,000 in 1850, and at the same rate of increase will be 30,000,000 at this year's census. The rate of slave increase is much less rapid than that of the whites, and it is not likely that at the present time they number more than 5,000,000.

The third diagram illustrates the changes in the representation of the various sections of our country within the last sixty years, and shows how the old North has increased, and the old South decreased; the progress of the Southwest and the still more wonderful ascent of the Northwest from non-existence to almost an equality with the old North; how the Atlantic States have little more than held their own while the Mississippi valley has very nearly caught them up. The details of these changes are very remarkable and the following table sets forth the number of Representatives of each section at the two periods referred to:

	In 1800.	In 1860.
The Old North, viz.: New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, had	57	83
The Old South, viz.: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia	47	35
The Northwest, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota	00	73
The Southwest, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas	3	39

The following remarkable changes are noted. The old South in 1800 had 43 per cent. of the entire representation, and now but 16 per cent., and not one-half the vote of the Northwest, which then had not a solitary member in Congress. The entire slave States, comprising the old South and the Southwest, have but one vote more than the Northwest, which then had none. The Northwest has grown twice as rapidly as the Southwest. The old North has increased moderately, the old South has diminished. But a still more extraordinary result is produced when we compare the Atlantic States with the valley of the Mississippi, and relatively they stood and now stand thus:

	Atlantic States.	Miss. Valley.
In 1800	101	3
In 1860	118	112

At this rate of increase, in another ten years, according to the figures and estimates of the Times, the Mississippi valley will out-vote all other sections of the Union; and since the Northwest grows twice as fast as the Southwest, it will be safe to say that in another generation the north half of the Mississippi valley, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Red River of the North to the mouth of the Ohio, *will have the majority of votes in the House of Representatives.*

The d—d Democratic party is busted up, thank God!—*Democrat.*

The general tone of this sentiment is all very well perhaps, but we do think that our neighbor might have managed to express it a little more decorously. When he wants to denounce the Democratic party, let him take our genteel denunciations as models. Much as we dislike the Democracy, he never catches us swearing at it.

When Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln were running for the U. S. Senate, Douglas as a Democrat and Lincoln as a Black Republican, President Buchanan worked with all his might for Lincoln. If Douglas and Lincoln shall be opposing candidates for the Presidency in the coming canvass, may we not presume that President Buchanan will work just as he did before?

The Washington Constitution says that "the Democratic party is able to meet any crisis." The Democratic party and a full-grown crisis did meet each other at Charleston a few weeks ago, and we are constrained, as disinterested observers, to say that the crisis had decidedly the best of it. 'Twas a pretty hard fight, though.

The Cincinnati Enquirer boldly declares that the friends of Douglas are confident of his carrying every free State save Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, against Mr. Lincoln, and they by no means consider his chances desperate in the latter State, which would elect him President without the aid of a single electoral vote of the South.

It was agreed by the vast majority of the people of the United States that the compromise measures of 1850 should be a finality. A very comical interpretation of this is insisted on by some shallow pates. Slavery was not to be agitated any more; nothing more was to be done in Congress on the subject.—*Democrat.*

Well, if nothing more was to be done in Congress on the subject, why did you and your Little Giant insist upon the subsequent repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

The editor of the Paducah Herald says that he will not support Douglas, but that he will "act with the Southern Democracy and vote with them to the end." Ah, but what if the Southern Democracy should be dragooned into voting for Douglas to the end?

The Democratic organs say that they have always considered Mr. Fowler one of the best postmasters in the country. Well, perhaps they have not been mistaken. But if the best of the Buchanan postmasters will steal a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars apiece, what amount would an average specimen probably steal?

Thirty-six Democrats of Mobile have issued an address, expressing the hope that the Democratic party will not be demoralized nor its integrity destroyed. There is no danger, for it never had either integrity or morals.

The Nashville Union says that the National Union party at Baltimore brought forth a mouse. We shouldn't wonder if the Democracy were to bring forth a couple of mice or even a whole litter of them.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

Mr. Buchanan's immediate organ, the Washington Constitution, makes the following extraordinary remark upon the defalcation of the late New York postmaster:

Deeply as we deplore that gentleman's dereliction of official duty and deviation from the path of rectitude, we cannot permit his fidelity to be questioned—by men who only dare to assail him because he is unable to defend himself, &c.

That's curious truly. Fowler went on stealing the public money for seven years till his stealings amounted to $175,000, and then ran away and is now skulking in some cellar or garret or cave or swamp or prairie as a fugitive from the justice that would consign him to the penitentiary, and yet the President tells us through his organ that he will not permit the fidelity of his skulking favorite to be for an instant "questioned." The President thinks that people assail his absconding thief only because the latter is "unable to defend himself." No doubt he would have all his thieves treated with the utmost civility and courtesy upon the ground that the poor devils cannot defend their crimes. But certainly they can urge the rather plausible defense that their masters at Washington, including the President himself, are continually setting them the example of depredations upon the Treasury.

When was it ever before heard of that the immediate organ of an administration dared to show itself indignant and wrathful at the public denunciation of a wholesale thief?

"Occasional" is using the saponaceous to our distinguished son of Kentucky, who is in French parlance, "Monsieur, the Major, Vice-President of the United States." He, "Occasional," writes to Forney's Press that an opportunity is now presented for "our brilliant and handsome young Vice President to distinguish himself beyond everything that has occurred to him in his political career," and the *modus operandi* is thus suggested, by the acute correspondent, referring to Mr. B.:

I know he has very little kind feeling for Judge Douglas, and that his friends complain, with some justice, I admit, of the attacks made upon him by the supporters of the "Little Giant," but a public man must, now and then, afford to yield his personal feelings, and to perform an act of magnanimity for the sake of a good cause. Mr. Breckinridge will be Vice President, if he lives, until 1861, and will then assume his seat as United States Senator for six years from that time. Suppose him elected President in November next. He would go into the Presidential chair on the fourth of March, and would be an ex-President before he was forty-four years old. There are few more spectacles more lamentable than a young ex-President of the United States. Thus, General Pierce, who is verging on fifty-five years, is compelled to live a life of self-denial, feeling that wherever he moves he is the "observed of all observers," and, in some sort, a representative of his country. Although Mr. Madison went into the Virginia Constitutional Convention, and John Quincy Adams was elected a member of the popular branch, after they had served out their respective Presidential terms they were older men than Mr. Breckinridge would be after the expiration of his term as President.

Besides, his friends are making a very doubtful contest for him, even if they should agree to represent his name to the Baltimore Convention. The friends of Mr. Guthrie at his own home are bitterly opposed to him. The Louisville Courier, the organ of Mr. Guthrie, is in the habit of assailing him, and his true interests lie certainly in friendship for Douglas. Kentucky, like Missouri, belongs to the great Northwest, and Mr. Breckinridge was in the habit of referring to this connection when he supported Judge Douglas against Mr. Buchanan, in 1856. Why not, then, at once, take time by the forelock, and boldly announce himself in favor of Douglas? Should the Senator from Illinois be presented by the Baltimore Convention, he will unquestionably carry Kentucky. He has hosts of friends in that State, and among them many who are devoted to the fortunes of Breckinridge. The fire-eaters at Charleston, while professing to be friendly to the Vice President, really cared nothing for him. Their game was hostility to Douglas, and they were ready to drop into the support of Guthrie, the personal rival of Breckinridge. This suggestion may be regarded as offensive, but it is made in the best spirit, and I hope will be so understood. It could not fail to revive the recent friendship between Douglas and Breckinridge, and would give an impetus to the movement in favor of the former that would place him under the most sacred and lasting obligations to the latter.

These are baits very skillfully put on the political hook, and very much calculated to catch a bite; but it remains to be seen whether "the brilliant and handsome" but very wary and cautious "young Vice President" will swallow them. We don't believe he will; we don't believe it is his manifest destiny to be the catspaw of Douglas, and therefore the Little Giant must pull his own hot roasted chestnuts out of the ashes. In fact, we believe the Major would want a better bargain than to cast his influence for a Western man in 1860, and thus spoil his own prospects for 1864. He will be perfectly willing to enter into any little arrangements, but they must be of that character which the veritable Jones proposed to the equally veritable Smith, when the following colloquy ensued: "I understand, Mr. Jones, that you can turn anything neater than any other man in town." "Yes, Mr. Smith, I said so." "Mr. Jones, I don't like to brag, but there's no man on earth can turn a thing as well as I can whittle it." "Pooh, nonsense, Mr. Smith! talk about whittling! What can you whittle as well as I can turn?" "Anything, everything, Mr. Jones. Just name the article that I can't whittle that you can turn, and I'll give you a dollar if I can't do it to the satisfaction of all these persons present." "Mr. Smith, suppose we take two grind stones for trial; you may whittle and I will turn."

We are under the impression that Douglas will be allowed to whittle away at the grindstone of 1860, while Mr. Breckinridge will amuse himself with turning that of 1864. We may be wrong, but it is "a shrewd suspicion," and is shared by very many men of many political minds in these latitudes, who know the Major well, and are also aware of the policy laid down by the wily Cardinal Richelieu to foil giants with straws, and to lay by the lion's skin and assume the fox's. However, we shall see what we shall see.

We are free to admit that, in our opinion, there was not sufficient cause in the remarks made by Mr. Potter, in the House, for a duel, but on the other hand, we believe Mr. Pryor fully justified in refusing to use the unusual weapons or those at which he would be as completely at the mercy of his enemy as if he was unarmed. There is no rule of the code which forces a man to place himself at the slightest disadvantage. The code was written for the purpose of ensuring perfect fairness in all affairs of this kind, and may, in that light, be regarded as a humane institution, for otherwise, the one-sided kind of butchery Mr. Potter proposes, would be generally in vogue.
New York Day Book.

The duel is an institution that we don't believe in, but we think that Mr. Potter, if he chose to accept Mr. Pryor's challenge at all, was quite justifiable under the circumstances in naming bowie-knives as the weapons. To be sure, he might have had some advantage in a fight with knives, for he is a strong, large man, while Pryor is rather a weak little one. But if Potter had challenged Pryor, Pryor would no doubt have chosen, and his friends would have upheld him in choosing, duelling pistols, with which long practice has made him expert, while Potter probably knows nothing about them. Yes, Pryor's friends would have justified him in naming pistols so that he could use his keen marksmanship in shooting at a big mark while his unskillful and unpractised opponent would have had to shoot at a small one. In our view, there would have been no more inequality between the two gentlemen with bowie-knives than with pistols. And Potter exhibited no more cowardice in naming the former weapon, than Pryor, if challenged, would have exhibited in naming the latter. Perhaps, as the Day Book says, the duelling code "was written for the purpose of ensuring perfect fairness," but it certainly doesn't subserve that purpose once in ten times, and it never will until all such of the people of the United States as dare say their souls are their own shall so devote themselves to the daily manipulation of all the various weapons of slaughter as to become equally skillful with the duellists by trade.

The first of the American expeditions for observing the solar eclipse of July 18th, left New York on Monday for Washington Territory, and the others will soon follow for Labrador and the Hudson's Bay Territory. The sun will rise eclipsed on the Cascade mountains, and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable station in a country so densely wooded, together with the hour at which the phenomenon will take place, renders favorable results so extremely hazardous that the New York Express says no astronomer who has a reputation to make could afford to volunteer for a duty involving so many inevitable sacrifices. The party for Washington Territory will consist of an astronomer and two assistants together with a sufficient number of *voyageurs*—old *employees* of the Hudson's Company—to cut a path through the forest and properly take care of the pack animals. They expect to be some twenty days absent from Steilacoom, where the party will land. The moon's shadow will cross from the west to the east coast in about thirty minutes, and, as the difference of local time is about three hours, the observery who will go to Labrador next month will witness the phenomenon under the most favorable circumstances. The party for Washington Territory goes out under care of Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, of the U. S. Navy, a very faithful and accomplished officer, with whose success as a practical astronomer both in Chili and in connection with the National Observatory and United States Coast Survey the public are familiar.

An editor's life is not so much of a dog's life, after all is said and done.—*Burlington Gazette.*

No doubt some editors' lives (we don't mean to be personal) are literally *dogs' lives*.

The disunionists threaten to spit upon the platform of the Democratic Baltimore convention, and they are generally tobacco chewers.

In 1858, Douglas beat Lincoln and Old Buck's Danite party beside. The Danites were composed of the Federal office-holders—postmasters and route agents included. These Danites and their hangers-on numbered over five thousand. Then they were rendering the service their master exacted of them; now their master's term, like their own, will soon expire, and they no longer do his bidding. The popular majority in Illinois is against the Black Republican party, unless the Administration ticket run in that State in 1858 is classed among the Black Republicans. We know that under the leadership of the Administration it was guilty of a great outrage; still, as the Administration is *dead*, we suppose these men will again, &c.—*Democrat.*

It is thus that the editor of the Democrat talks about the Buchanan administration. If he is to be believed, the Administration is corrupt and infamous and unfit to live upon the face of the earth. Yet he and his party are responsible for having created it, and there has scarcely been for months past a Democratic State Legislature or a Democratic Convention or a Democratic meeting of any kind that did not endorse in words its character. Bad and outrageous as the Administration may have been, it has not been too bad and outrageous to receive the publicly-expressed approval of the Democratic party in all that party's manifold kinds of gatherings. In other words, it is no worse than the party, and if it is, as the Democrat calls it, "*dead*," the party most richly deserves to be dead too. Let's kill it.

Since the death of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the question "have we a Bourbon among us?" has not been mooted. But now, it seems certain that the interrogatory can receive an affirmative answer, as the Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis Philippe, has arrived here *in cog.* for the purpose of enjoying the wild sports of the West. The Prince is about forty-two years old, and when he was just of age, visited this country in his frigate La Belle Poule, and subsequently married a daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil and sister to the now reigning Monarch. The Prince "was born of poor but respectable parents," joined the navy when very young, had the honor of bringing Napoleon's remains from St. Helena, and would doubtless have now been King of France, had not the Duchess of Orleans, the widow of his elder brother, pressed the claims of her son, the Count of Paris, after the expulsion of his father. He has become the father of a family, has resigned himself to the post of honor, the private station, and as Louis Philippe took care of his private exchequer, he lives on the fat of the land in England, and leads a very quiet, genteel, and irreproachable life.

All the Democratic village editors affect to sneer at the most distinguished scholar of the age, Edward Everett, as a writer for a weekly paper. It is certainly amusing to see a man, who writes for a paper with a circulation of half a million at a compensation of two hundred dollars per column and devotes the amount to the cause of the country, sneered at by spiteful little scribblers who are glad to work for a dime a column and fob the proceed themselves.

Our old friend Brooks, of the New York Express, moved in the Baltimore Convention to make the nomination of Bell and Everett unanimous, and the motion was carried, and yet Mr. Brooks up to this time withholds his editorial support from the ticket. Tom Moore says that

"The moon looks
On many Brooks,"

but we guess it doesn't look on many like him of the New York Express.

Lincoln green has suddenly become the fashionable color in New York since the Chicago nomination.—*Balt. Patriot.*

So it was when the farmer put green glasses on his cattle and gave them shavings for fodder instead of grass, thinking to practice an innocent deception upon them and economize his provender.

Hannibal Hamlin, the Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, may have some popularity at the East, but he is nothing in the West. The Carthaginian Hannibal crossed the Alps, but the New England one will hardly manage to cross the Alleghanies.

Our pleasant neighbor of the Democrat points out a distinction between us and the devil. We are afraid we couldn't possibly do him a similar favor, but, if we ever find out a distinction, we will promptly designate it—no matter which of the two interesting parties it may seem to favor.

The Harrodsburg Press says that if we had been among the three hundred editors that called upon President Buchanan a few weeks ago, the President, instead of keeping merely one eye shut, "would have shut both." No doubt of it. He would have felt like a poor old owl in the sunshine.

The Governor of Massachusetts is strongly importuned by his people to call an extra session of the Legislature to stop the cattle distemper. The Legislature should have passed a stringent law against that distemper at its last session.

Mr. Buchanan says, through his Washington Constitution, that he rejoices in the knowledge that "some Democrats true to their party principles *are still left*." We have thought for some time that all his consolation was "*over the left*."

The nomination of John Bell doesn't seem to give perfect satisfaction in all quarters.
Madison Courier.

Well, we think we have heard of some Democratic quarters, to say nothing of some Black Republican ones, in which it doesn't give half satisfaction.

The opposition to the Democratic party exulted over the failure to make a nomination at Charleston. They flattered themselves they had seen the end of the Democratic party.
Democrat.

Yes, they saw one end of the creature, but it was an exhibition not fit to be made.

Lincoln and Douglas are a great pair of splitters. Lincoln once followed the business of splitting rails, and Douglas has always been splitting hairs and has now split his party.

Senator Wigfall says that Senator Pugh has fallen from grace. Pugh was never so high in grace that the fall need hurt him much.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce say that they object to being "put into Judge Faran's mouth." The quid objects to the mouth, and perhaps the mouth would object to the quid.

There isn't much at stake between the Black Republican and the Locofoco tickets. It is nearly (pardon the spelling) one scent against another.

[Tribune Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, May 21.

The friends of Seward who are best authorized to speak in his behalf, rebuke, in the most emphatic terms, the suggestion that he will give a cold or halting support to Mr. Lincoln, or encourage any lukewarmness in others.

So great has been the impression made by Mr. Benjamin's speech in the Senate, that 150,000 copies were subscribed for immediately in that chamber alone, without the list being sent to the House.

Mr. Wendell again appeared before the Covode Committee and testified that while the President or Cabinet did not specially direct him to apply money to carry the Lecompton Bill through the House, his intercourse with them at that time fully satisfied the inference that he was to be benefitted by the expenditure, otherwise he would not have been appropriated $30,000 or $40,000 of his money.

The expectation was that he would receive remunerating patronage, which was subsequently realized in part. All his testimony on this and other delicate points has been constrained and evidently embarrassed by the knowledge that every disclosure affecting those in authority would involve himself. In comparing his check-book with the accounts of the Bank of the Metropolis, several weeks ago, an item of $240 was found charged to Foster of Pennsylvania, among the moneys appropriated for electioneering purposes, and dated three weeks before the Congressional election. He was then asked whether the Foster thus named, was the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who ran against Covode for Congress in 1858. No satisfactory answer could be obtained at the time, but when the interrogatory was repeated to-day, he admitted knowing no other Foster for whose benefit it could have been applied. He said large sums had been entrusted to Mr. Wettle, an ex-member from Pennsylvania, for distribution during the canvass. The case of Postmaster Ronald, at Louisville, will be brought before the Committee. He was appointed through the influence of Mr. Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be proven that he deposited the receipts at a private bank, from which Mr. Guthrie borrowed. Mr. Cobb pronounced this a violation of the Sub-Treasury law, but through the influence of Postmaster General Holt, the President keeps him in office.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The Tribune correspondence says: The Philadelphia Inquirer has a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Mr. Seward has telegraphed to his friends that the rumor that he had intended to resign his seat in the Senate is strictly without foundation. Although, says the dispatch, his friends are indignant at his defeat, they state that he will not only support the nominee, but make a speech approving him and the platform on which he stands, as adopted at Chicago.

A large meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, with a view to influence the New York delegation to the Baltimore Convention in favor of Mr. Douglas. Speeches were made by Hon. F. B. Cutting, Hon. N. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Gov. Foote, of Tennessee, and several others. There was a considerable gathering outside the building and much enthusiasm was manifested.

NEW YORK, May 24.

A dispatch from Washington says Henry D. Johnson, of the State Department, is nominated Consul-General to Constantinople.

The impression is now general here that the over-issue of Pacific Mail stock is much larger than supposed. One statement, said to come from the company's office, is said to be 2,100 shares. It is said that certificates for 39,000 shares have been presented for dividends, and that all these are registered in the stock.

MADISON, May 25.

The bodies of eight persons, supposed to have been coalboatmen and lost during the storm of Monday last, were found in the river near this city yesterday.

THE CONDITION OF THE BLACK HAWK.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: You need not fear the North! It is a very easy matter to burn tar, to fire cannon, to parade big banners, to cheer and yell after an organized programme. These affairs are done to order; they explode and melt into thin air like all other pyrotechnic combustions. Mr. Hillard's quotation of Burke's grasshopper story hits this nail on the head. The Republican ticket nominated at Chicago stands just about as much chance of success as the astronomers do of discovering the inhabitants in the moon. Be it *your* task, ye braves of the Southwest, to take care of the Southern Disunionists. We of the North will strangle Republicanism as remorselessly as Indian mothers put out of the world, on their birth, the ugly, deformed brats hatched in their wigwams, brats of physical deformity akin to the monstrous moral bringing-forth of the Chicago Wigwam. And the North will do this at any and at all hazards, and by any means which may become essential. Have neither doubt nor fear of this result. An organized band of men, representing every industrial interest in the seaboard cities and in the manufacturing towns, quiet and determined men, alive to their *personal interests*, which are bound up in the peace and harmony of the sections, constitute the quiet but effective force which will soon enter the field, whereon our friend Abraham shines now so resplendently in his brief glory, his glory of the Illinois campaign, his glory of a two years' service in the House of Representatives in Washington, his local legislative renown, his Black Hawk war splendor, and his final magnificent flare-up at Chicago, made spectacular by Greeley's coat-tail and the lovely nastest foil of Senator Seward and that of the evaporated nobles—among whom, "last not least," stood our extinguished friend Judge Bates. Yes, "Abe" is a spectacle! But then Abe is not Tippecanoe, by a jug full. They may talk about "splitting rails" until their sides split, they may play the buffoon as well as Ravel does the monkey, they may glory in such euphony as "mud-sill"—delightful note of music for Abe to dance to!—but then, d'ye see, there is nary log cabin nor hard cider *there!* That nonsense won't go down when the grave matters of the Union and its peace and commerce, its tropical monopoly, are at stake.

No! Chicago has done a sneaking thing. It has put felt on its cavalry, as old Lear says: it is feline, cat-like; it comes the "heavy part" in the drama with a mask and dirk and dark-lantern; it is a Wigwam Indian in ambuscade, endeavoring to lure the unwary with bird-call devices. Its head, like that of the ostrich, seeks the sand, but its tail feathers "quiver" in mid-air like those of the swooping Douglas. Abraham, you are not well disguised! The property men at the theaters would pronounce your "make up" to be damnable. You are in villainous company, "Abe," and you must share the fate of "poor dog Tray." How affecting! Won't the *Ethiopian* minstrels set the touching incident to music? If they will only do so, I can safely promise it a more successful run than thine will be, O Lincoln!

Is there any man fool enough to imagine that this ticket will walk over the course? For a few days back we, in Washington, have had free admission to a farce sustained by stars. Before Mr. Seward went home to Auburn (that there, from the blessed shades of retirement he might be decorously called, in the classic style, to accept the Chicago nomination), he held his head so right royally that applications were beginning to pour in on him for office. The split at Charleston had placed him on his throne, a sort of Christopher Sly throne, such a throne as the theatre-king sits on, and the New Yorkers had begun an appropriate stage-walk. The catastrophe of this "mice" is well known, and I presume that the telegraph thereof has reached Mr. Seward! Now we have it here that amid the blaze of these tar barrels and the roar of this powder, Thurlow Weed has gone to Springfield to arrange Abraham's cabinet; or, in default thereof, to smash things—poor, powerless, lobby-crammed Weed! Was there ever anything so ridiculous? What a sensible prayer Burns made, 'O wad some power the giftie gie us," &c. Yes, such is the intense, puffed, croaking state of these majestic, musical frogs of the tempest (not of Shakespeare) in a teapot, that they imagine the whole world to be singing with them upon their little island, surrounded, by the way, by water, cold, ducky-*water*.

Figures are unpleasant things when they sum up the wrong way—they bring a fellow to the scratch with "a round turn," and play the very devil with fancy work. Speculations sound magnificently; you are talking dangerously about millions, when the butcher presents you with a practical fact of some eight-and-twenty dollars, for whose liquidation you have not "the change." Rude butcher! how could you?

Where is this Black Hawk, this hawk of a ticket at whose talons yearn to tear this Union asunder, where is it to get its votes? Will the more than one-half million of votes by which the conservative strength (as demonstrated in the Fremont race) exceeds the spoilers be inactive? Will Lincoln carry Pennsylvania? Faugh! do you think that the conservatives of its commercial emporium will permit that conflagration to sweep over the State of New York, wherein it has but lately been demonstrated that the united Opposition to these traitors readily controls the State? You might as well have asked the Spartans to have yielded their classic pass. How will they get along in Connecticut? It is well known that a few days' postponement of the late election would have given Connecticut to the Democrats, and upon this advance of the black hawk threatening their gravest interests, will less resistance be made? Rhode Island—will they recover that? Are they quite sure of Massachusetts, where Boston has "solid men, and where lives Edward Everett? Are they confident of New Jersey? Now the manufacturing interests of New Jersey are quite waspish! If we are to credit the best informed men in that State, the black hawk will be shotted out of New Jersey as fast as the King's troops were in the Revolution. It is for you and not me to speak of the Northwest, but I declare, honestly, I have no more idea that Abraham (Abram) can carry Indiana, for example, than I have that he is a Lord Chesterfield, and the Lord knows that Abe makes no such pretensions. Yet grant Abraham the Northwest, what then? But no half sane man will claim the entire Northwest for Abraham.

The thing is absurd. Republicanism will be utterly and forever routed in this race, and it is a sin and shame that such miserable counsels prevailed at Chicago, where all the isms of bedlam and hell seem to have congregated. This may be a strong expression, but is it not a just one? For example, Horace Greeley is the incarnate representative of every lunatic New England *ism*, and surely the devil presides over the irrepressible conflict traitors. What a smash up of fine fellows who ought to be in public life, but whose lot is cast in the midst of these curses! Noble spirits who would not accept Heaven if such hands held its disposition. Regard the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention. It, and the proceedings upon it, should, if they could be so executed, appear in letters of fire henceforward to the day of the election. The false legal construction so audaciously thereby given to the Constitution of the United States; the re-affirmation of the Philadelphia platform as announced by Mr. Curtis in the discussion which followed the report of the resolutions; the emphatic distortion of the dogma of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, lugged in as a cumulative exacerbation to the second resolution of that report, upon the suggested amendment of Mr. Giddings—and the very frenzy of abolition which its discussion and adoption excited, seen in the lurid glare of a terrible sectional purpose, cast a demoniac shade over the group and its orgies at whose contemplation every patriotic heart must chill. Before a design so monstrous as this every minor consideration shrinks into insignificance.

Behold your work, ye old misguided reckless Democrats! You who have so constantly roused up this vexatious and dangerous question for mere party capital, and whose extreme men will not even now abate its hazardous pressure. It was among your extremes that the force, breadth and intensity of this movement had birth; and the only course of duty before the moderate men among you is to unite with the Constitutional party in administering our intended and assured retribution. We have shaken and sloughed off our ulcerous antecedents—go ye and do likewise. Observe the condition into which your absurd and wicked tampering with the foreign vote—to say nothing of the past which it has excited—has placed the riotous vandals at Chicago with reference to the naturalization laws. They would out Herod Herod. The imprisoned winds are all let loose, and the banner and yell of Pandemonium oppress the gale. Too long, too heedlessly have you played the demagogue. In the name of Almighty Heaven, is patriotism extinct among you? You of the Southwest who have no cold, mercenary, settled, selfish purpose of disunion, which looks to fillibustering in Central America, to the opening of the slave trade, to the conquest of Cuba, and to the race of those who "perish by the sword"—is patriotism beneath the vile dust of party, and such a party, among you? However moderate yourselves on this issue, *of what avail is it with such allies?* You but swell the mischief and lie to your own consciences when you fight in such ranks, or lend a section of such an army. Your place is with us, by our side, when "by-gones are by-gones, and when the sole purpose of every heart and mind is our country and nothing but our country. Look upward at our banner in full view of the crisis that is upon us. Consult your American hearts and choose between the right and wrong. Do *yourselves* justice and how bright, how inviting, how full of true glory and honor will that cause appear to you whose standard is borne by Bell and Everett!
Truly, yours, B.

The devotion of Gov. Seward to the principles of his party having been doubted, since his failure to receive the Chicago nomination, the New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the following from the Auburn Advertiser, and says it speaks advisedly in announcing that it not only speaks his sentiments but was actually written by him:

We place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns with pride and satisfaction. No truer exposition of the Republican creed could be given than the platform adopted by the convention contains. No truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen. Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican party, then, be Union and Liberty, and onward to Victory.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—An advertisement, urging the purchase of Spalding's Glue, an article designed for the surgery of household fractures and dislocations, has appeared in the Mercury for several days. We are pleased to know that the article has advanced rapidly in our market, into a ready sale.

Every new invention to facilitate household economy and comfort is worthy of attention. All housekeepers know how vexatious are the breakings that occur among servants, and how much expense and annoyance would be saved could these be repaired. This the glue in question promises to do, and some of the results that we have seen appear to fully substantiate its claim. There is scarcely a fractured article, from the heaviest piece of furniture to the most fragile ornament of *vertu*, that this balsam will not restore in a measure, and we are told that it has been used in mending jewelry with success. It is, indeed, an indispensable article in every household, especially on plantations, where it is needed every day. It has been compounded by its inventor after much careful experiment, and we are very happy to say that he has succeeded in producing the best article of the kind in the market. Its strongly adhesive properties make it invaluable as a glue, its liquid form renders it thoroughly convenient; and its cheapness, it being only twenty-five cents per bottle including brush, places it within reach of every one. It is an article that no family can afford to be without, as it must save them many times its original cost.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Wm. C. Barry testified to-day before the Covode Committee as to certain contracts made by Postmaster General Holt. He testified that in 1859 he bid for the Sea Mail Service, between New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. His terms being $178,000. Those of his only competitor, Daniel Johnson, being $162,000. The contract was given to Johnson, who, as the time approached for carrying it into effect, notified the Department of his inability. The service was turned over to Vanderbilt for $187,000, in spite of Barrey's claims, that he was the next and only bidder.

NEW YORK, May 26.

Some further important revelations have been made before the Covode Committee at Washington. It appears that Attorney General Black was deputed to tender the post-office blank printing to Mr. Forney, in case he would change his course. The profits of this job for Mr. Buchanan's term were estimated at $80,000. Mr. Forney, however, declined the proposition.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.
Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.
WASHINGTON, May 24.

Senate.—Mr. Benjamin called attention to the necessity of doing something at once with the bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the negroes now at Key West.

It authorizes the President to enter into a contract with any persons or corporation to receive from the United States authorities the Africans seized on the vessels engaged in the slave trade, and support them for six months from the date of their landing on the coast of Africa, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $100 for each person. The President is also authorized to use the vessels of war to transport them to Africa. Two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to extend the period during which the negroes are to be supported, to no less than one year, instead of six months. Adopted—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. Davis opposed the policy of making the appropriation. It did not fall within the obligations of the government to provide for their support. Mr. Fessenden responded, contending that it was inhuman to turn them adrift without providing for their support.

Mr. Davis replied, sustaining his previous position. He offered as an amendment to strike out all of the bill except so much as related simply to sending the negroes back.

Mr. Benjamin advocated the bill, and contended that by our treaty stipulations its passage was demanded.

Mr. Davis caused the treaty to be read to show that no such obligation existed.

Mr. Brown contended that the negroes were slaves at home, and that if it was inhuman to return them home it was not inhuman to bring them away.

House.—The House proceeded to act on the amendments reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the civil appropriation bill.

Among those concurred in was one appropriating $40,000 for seeds and cuttings, to be distributed by the patent office. The bill was passed. Among its appropriations is $1,000,000 for taking the census.

Mr. Colfax called up the Senate Pacific Telegraph bill. He was originally in favor of giving out the contract to the lowest bidder, but he had become convinced that it was not the best plan.

Mr. Burnet moved to strike out the name of the corporators, Messrs. Barnum, Sedgwick, and others, and insert that the contract shall be given to the lowest guaranteed bidder after proposals had been invited sixty days from the passage of the bill. The amendment was agreed to, 93 against 82.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Senate.—The bill from the Judiciary Committee providing for the deportation of the captured Africans at Key West, passed in the shape reported—41 against 14.

Mr. Davis's resolution coming up, Mr. Bingham read a long speech in opposition, and Mr. Bigler defined his position on the other side. He said he had at one time expressed an opinion adverse to the views contained in the resolution, but regarded the Dred Scott decision as settling the question, and he should vote for the resolution.

House.—Mr. Burnett's amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill was adopted and the bill passed—101 against 73. The bill empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise for proposals to build the line.

The House then took up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Curtis explained the features of the bill reported by the select committee, which proposed the central route, with two branches—one from a slave and one from a free State.

The bill was made the special order for Monday. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.
Friday's Proceedings.

Mr. Crittenden took the ground that the resolution contemplated evils not likely to arise—that the Territories were quiet and needed no intervention to justify the resolutions. We must suppose that the governments all intend to make war on slavery, which is not likely to be the case. It was useless to bring forward the future to make mischief in the present. He advocated peace and quiet. The American parties had been wrong and contributed to mutual irritation. It was not going to be tied to the heels of the Democratic or any other party.

The question was then taken on Mr. Brown's amendment, "that intervention was needed," and lost—yeas 5, nays 43.

Mr. Collamer offered an amendment to Mr. Clingman's amendment to the effect that non-intervention by Congress in the Territories would never be required.

The amendment was lost—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. Clingman's resolution, that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories, was adopted.

The 5th resolution was taken up. It is as follows:

Resolved, That, if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and a Territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Brown offered the following as a substitute for the 5th resolution:

Resolved, That experience having already shown that the constitutional common law, unaided by statutory enactment, will not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection that is given to all other kinds of property.

Mr. Wigfall offered this substitute, and said that somehow or other the Senator from Miss. (Brown) and the Senator from North Carolina (Clingman) pursued a course to embarrass the action of the South and bolster up the fortunes of the man who had proved himself unsound. He would not, however, question the gentlemen's motives only to show the effect of their action.

Mr. Brown replied to these objections. He did not admit the right of the Senator from Texas to lecture him, and denied any design to embarrass the action of the party or any Senator. In reply to the charge that he favored Douglas, he said he would support the nominee of the Richmond Convention if he was a sound man on a clear platform; but if a mere series of abstractions were presented, he would then sever his connection with the National Democratic party.

Mr. Wade suggested that the Republicans take no part in the vote on this subject, as it seemed to be a Democratic family affair.

Mr. Hale thought that Mr. Wigfall did great injustice to Northern Democrats if he supposed the adoption of Mr. Brown's resolution, or any other, could embarrass the Northern Democracy. They could not stagger the Democratic party in his State (Hale's). Any resolutions that might be passed, for at the next State Convention they would declare that they had always entertained these sentiments. He complimented Mr. Brown's course as consistent, for if the principles embodied in the resolution were correct, now was the time for action.

A personal colloquy here ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Hale.

Mr. Brown's substitute was lost by yeas 3, nays 42.

Mr. Brown said that the 3 votes were enough to save Sodom.

Mr. Toombs offered an amendment, that the action of Congress should be within the limits of constitutional power. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull said that he had an objection to the resolution as it stood, as a mere abstract proposition. He offered as an amendment, that there is no constitutional right to take and hold slaves in the territories. The amendment was rejected—ayes 17, nays 32.

The fifth resolution was then adopted—yeas 35, nays 2.

Messrs. Hamlin and Trumbull were the only negatives.

The sixth resolution was then reported, as follows:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction, and that they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Mr. Wilson moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That slavery is against national rights and can only exist when upheld by local and municipal law, and that the constitution neither creates nor establishes, nor authorizes Congress to create or establish slavery, nor guarantees the right to any persons to take into or hold slaves in a Territory, and that slavery being wrong in itself and prejudicial to the rights of freemen and the interests of free labor, it is the duty of Congress to prevent its extension into the Territories of the United States.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 9, nays 33.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 33, nays 12.

The seventh resolution, relating to the fugitive slave law, was then taken up.

Mr. Ten Eyck said he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Hale was in favor of carrying out the provisions of the constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves from labor, but was opposed to the provisions of the act of 1850.

A discussion ensued between Mr. Hale and Mr. Mason as to the merits of the fugitive slave law of 1850.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy as an amendment to the resolution, was voted down.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the Senator from South Carolina was adopted. He had voted for it believing it to be right as far as it went. He did not wish to be held responsible for any of these resolutions.

The motion to reconsider was carried and the resolution rejected.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—About two dozen private bills were passed.

The bill relative to the return of the captured Africans was taken up.

Mr. Underwood moved as an amendment that provision be made for the sale of the negroes in Florida, or the settling of them, free, in Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes made some reply and Mr. Underwood responded. What was said was lost in cries of "Order" and a call for the police by Mr. Cobb.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings.
WASHINGTON, May 26.

Senate.—A communication was received from the P. M. General in regard to the late defalcation in the New York Postoffice, stating that the facts now known to the Department were known for the first time on the 10th of May, and there was no reason to suppose that any prior knowledge existed in the Department.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, the bill relating to Patents was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the portion declaring that no appeal be had from the decision of the Commissioner, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the appointment of a new Board of Examiners-in-Chief was transferred from the Commissioner to the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

A number of members of Congress and their wives paid a formal visit to the Japanese to-day in accordance with previous arrangement. Messrs. Phillips and Solomon, booksellers, entertained them several hours in Willard's concert room with an exhibition of several specimens, drawings, paintings, and engravings, the most common of which excited their admiration, while the most costly and finely executed were scarcely noticed. The stereoscopic pictures however excited their wonder and admiration. This evening the principal Japanese dined with the President in company with naval commission members of the Cabinet with their wives and other invited guests to the number of about 30.

The receipts of the Treasury last week were $184,000, an increase over the sum on hand the previous week of $536,000; amount subject to draft $7,366,000.

All the Opposition members of the Pennsylvania delegation are heartily for the Chicago nominees, excepting one who has not defined his position.

It was stated on good authority that John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned to-day, and that Henry Prescott, of N. C., had been tendered and accepted the position. It is understood that Mr. Appleton was nominated by the Senate to-day for the mission to Russia.

Rob't H. Gallaher, of Kanawha, Japan, is here completing arrangements for a line of clippers from New York in the Japan trade.

☞The Tubac (Arizona) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing under date of April 30th presents another subject for Congressional investigation, showing that over $700,000 of supplies were let without advertising for bids. He says:

Instructions were received at Fort Buchanan by last mail, similar to those issued from the War Department in 1859 directing the letting of all the contracts for supplies to certain party favorites, without advertising for bids. The fortunate gentlemen, two in number, who have thus received a contract estimated to amount to three-quarters of a million of dollars, are not citizens of Arizona; but as the magical influence of the "almighty dollar" is powerful, they may be said to control the entire trade and market of the Territory. The contractors are, of course, not to blame for accepting such a princely contract which will render them independent for life, within a few months, but is there not corruption in the office of the Secretary of War at Washington, from whence issues this mandate, so calculated to blight the energies and affect the interests of the people of a new and rising Territory?

Horrible Suicide.—On Monday, the 14th inst., Joseph Grimsley, son of widow Grimsley, of Sparta township, in this county, committed suicide by hanging himself in the woods near Gullitt's mill. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows:

A brother of the deceased had been sick, and was supposed to be in a dying condition on Friday preceding the suicide; indeed, it was thought at one time that he was dead. For fifteen minutes life seemed to be extinct, and preparations were being made to lay him out when he revived, and, as soon as he could speak told his friends he had been to Heaven: that he saw his father there (who had been dead some two years): that he saw other of his relations there who were dead; and that it was revealed to him that all of his family would finally reach Heaven excepting his brother Joseph—that he was so wicked he would not reach there.

This was all told in the presence of the deceased, who, from that hour, acted strangely, and during Saturday and Sunday frequently talked to his sister about dying, and as to the easiest mode of taking one's life. The family were so much engaged with the sick brother that not much attention was paid to the strange conduct of the deceased.

Finally, on Monday, he left the house and never returned. Search was instituted, but nothing could be found of him until Saturday, when two men (Mr. Ward and Mr. Spicknell) who were hunting for game, accidentally discovered him, suspended by the neck from a pole which had fallen across a ravine.

The sick brother of the deceased died on Saturday.—*Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register.*

We regret to learn that a daughter of David Wolf, Esq., an old citizen of this county, who resides near Georgetown, was killed during the late storm. A short time before the storm she and a number of others had been baptized in a creek some distance from her father's residence. After stopping a few minutes at the residence of Mr. Links she started for home. She had proceeded but a short distance when she was struck by a falling limb from a tree, which killed her instantly. A Miss Moore was slightly injured.—*N. A. Tribune.*

New York, May 24.

Slight shocks of an earthquake had been felt in Jamaica, but the damage done was trifling, when compared with that done in Hayti. In Port au Prince the shocks were so violent that it was thought had they continued a second longer not a house in the place would have been left standing. In the town of Lance a village in the South, one hundred and twenty-four houses had been prostrated.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.
m29 Tu.Th.&Sat.

To the Be-drugged and Poisoned Citizens of Kentucky.—You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "Alcoholic Drinks" that ever emanated from the pest of society, the Liquor Mixer. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a Medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a luxury or a medicament a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an article is

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, and is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant Cordial but a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical Chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.

Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all druggists, grocers, &c. Sold in Louisville wholesale by Wilson, Peter, & Co., 462 Main street, Gustav F. Dietz, 486 Main st., and by B. Baldwin & Co., 40 Broadway, New York.
june29 d6eow&wly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Holloway's Pills.—The popularity of this unrivaled alterative and aperient is overwhelming and throwing into the shade all other preparations purporting to be remedies for internal diseases. Families of every condition in life, and in every section of the country are adopting Holloway's Pills as the one sole remedy for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and discarding all the nostrums in which they once placed confidence. They drive a grand remedy, which controls and regulates the circulation, and the whole alimentary system, conquer doubt, prejudice, and interested opposition, as well as a host of diseases which have heretofore bid defiance to medical skill. m5 d&wl

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS.

Lafayette, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 25, 1858.

Messrs. W. E. Hagan & Co.—Gents: My hair having turned prematurely gray, and being unwilling to wear my "silver locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among others Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found them all more or less ineffectual and quite expensive, until about a year ago I commenced using Heimstreet's Hair Coloring, prepared by you, which I found to be all that you recommended it. It restored my hair to its original beauty, and keeps it soft and oily, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my funds to keep myself supplied with Prof. Wood's the year previous, and after all my pains receiving no benefit. Therefore I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Coloring to the public as a cheap and effectual Hair Restorer. Yours truly, WM. P. WENTWORTH.

Onondaga County, ss.—Subscribed and sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1858. H. S. COLE, Justice.

Remember that this result was produced by Heimstreet's Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
m17 deod&weowim

☞Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Sirup.—America is filled with the fame of this great physician and physiologist, and in his pectoral Sirup we have the grandest result of his skill and research. No human being need perish of consumption or any disease of the organs of respiration who seeks relief in time from this all-powerful pulmonic.
Price $1. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.
ml eod&eowim

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.

What a horrible thing, is it not—
That worms should in children be rioting!
Can nobody tell mothers what
Is the best way these vermin of quieting?
Yes, hear the glad tidings of truth,
Bryan's Vermifuge, tasteless as water,
Destroys these assailants of youth
And harms not the child by the slaughter.

Price 25 cents. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.
ml eod&eowim

☞Dr. McClintock's Cough and Cold Mixture.—Clap-trap advertisements may bolster up clap-trap nostrums. This remedy needs no such aid. It stands on its own merits. It will, as all know who have resorted to it, thoroughly cure cold, cough, influenza, or catarrh when nothing else will even relieve the distress.
Price 25 cents. Sold by Raymond & Tyler.
ml eod&eowim

WHY
Does Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye present stronger claims to public confidence than any other Hair Dye in existence?
BECAUSE
It is the only one that has ever been analyzed and publicly approved by the highest chemical authority.
ALSO
for the reason that no other dye has ever been subjected to chemical analysis at all.
MOREOVER,
besides being free from every poisonous ingredient, it confers a finer black or brown, and in a shorter space of time than any other dye in the world.
Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers.
m1 d&w1m Cristadoro No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

☞See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. del4 weow

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprains, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn." S. Leitch, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless (his case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
my16 w1m

Pittsburg Water Cure.—A first class cure, in its sixth year—room for over one hundred patients. Send for circular to Dr. H. FREASE, Pittsburg, Pa.
my2 w10*

WANTED.

AGENTS in a business that pays from $25 to $50 per month, according to capability. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full particulars sent free to all who enclose stamp to pay return postage. J. HALE, Jr. & CO., Newburyport, Mass.
my9 w8

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
The Original and Best in the World!

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or rusty hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

☞The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street, New York.
mar8 wly

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy, and durable.
Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 16 Bond street, New York. mar8 wly

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860.

☞We have been requested to give the following communication a place in our columns:

Gentlemen: In the Journal's article of the 19th, commenting on the nomination of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, particular attention is drawn to the latter clause of the eighth section of the platform previously adopted, which is denounced in the following terms: "Thus the Republican party renews with fresh intensity its vows of hostility to the South."

Your attention is respectfully called to the following passages from Henry Clay's speeches in the Senate in 1850, placed in juxtaposition with the parallel passages of the Chicago platform:

Henry Clay's speech in the Senate, 1850. "I take it for granted that what I have said will satisfy the Senate of that first truth, that slavery does not exist there by law unless slavery was carried there the moment the treaty was ratified under the operations of the constitution of the United States."	*Sec. 8th, Chicago Platform.* "The normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom."
Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850. "I must say that the idea that ex vi termini upon the consummation of the treaty the Constitution of the United States spread itself over the acquired country and carried along with it the institution of slavery is so irreconcilable with any comprehension or any reason which I may possess, that I hardly know how to meet it."	*Section 7th Chicago Platform.* "The new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself."
Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, 1850. "While I am willing to stand aside and make no legislative enactment one way or the other to lay off the Territories without the Wilmot Proviso on the one hand or without an attempt to introduce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the Territories, while I am for rejecting both the one and the other, I must say that I cannot vote for any express provision recognizing the right to carry slaves there."	*Sec. 8th Chicago Platform, Last Clause.* "And we deny the authority of Congress or of a Territorial Legislature or of any individual to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States."

Now, in these in both alike we have the three fundamental principles laid down: First, that slavery does not exist primarily in the Territories by law, and as a consequence that freedom does. Secondly, that the Constitution does not carry it there. Thirdly, that it should not be legislated there.

The only difference between the Republican platform and Henry Clay is, that while the former denies the right to do a thing, the latter says he would not exercise it though he might possess the right; "vows" certainly as intensely hostile in the one case as in the other. In fact, if the hostility consists in denying to the South the legal sanction of slavery in the Territories, Henry Clay's position is more hostile than the Chicago platform, for it is more offensive to refuse a request by saying "I can help you, but I will not," than by saying "I cannot help you—I have not the power." But we are content to stand where Henry Clay stood. If he was hostile to the South, so are we. But was Henry Clay hostile to the South? The question is answered by its own statement, and reflects the stigma rather on those whose doctrines suggest the aspersion.

A CHICAGO DELEGATE.

The writer of this communication overlooks a very important section both of the Chicago platform and of Mr. Clay's opinions—an oversight that completely destroys the force of the collation to which he invites our attention.

Mr. Clay did say that he would not vote for the establishment of slavery in the Territories by Congress; but he did not say that he would vote for the abolition of slavery in the Territories by Congress, if the Territories themselves should establish slavery. The Chicago platform does say this. "That as our republican fathers," is the language of the platform, "when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, *it becomes our duty*, BY LEGISLATION, whenever such legislation is necessary, *to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it.*" The clause of the platform which follows immediately in this relation—denying "the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States"—has no independent consequence practically, and we referred to it in the remarks which have called forth the letter above merely for the purpose of showing the deep fanatical ground of the policy announced in the clause preceding. The policy itself is the direct and real point of hostility to the South; the ground on which the policy rests is important mainly as foreshadowing the energy and determination with which it will be pressed hereafter.

Neither the policy nor the ground of the policy, however, finds any sanction in the opinions of Mr. Clay, who not only asserted the legal power of Congress to establish slavery in the Territories, but contended that whilst Congress ought not actually to establish slavery in the Territories Congress should never intervene to prevent the establishment of slavery in them. Mr. Clay maintained, in theory, that Congress possessed the lawful power to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories, but, in fact, that Congress should scrupulously abstain from doing either. On the other hand, the Chicago platform affirms, in theory, that Congress possesses the lawful power to prohibit but not to establish slavery in the Territories, and, in fact, that Congress ought to rigorously prohibit slavery in all the Territories. Contradicting flatly the theory now embodied in the Chicago platform, Mr. Clay declared for the policy of Congressional non-intervention with respect to the establishment or prohibition of slavery in the Territories, whilst the Chicago platform announces the policy of Congressional intervention for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Clay was not hostile to the South, because he insisted that Congress should not intervene against the extension of slavery; the Chicago platform is hostile to the South, for it demands that Congress shall intervene against the extension of slavery. Does or does not "A Chicago Delegate" perceive the difference?

Whether he does or not, we can assure him and his Republican friends, here and elsewhere, that the South honestly looks upon the policy re-affirmed at Chicago as hostile in the extreme, and will treat it accordingly. There is no room for rational dispute on this point. Unquestionably the Republican policy cannot be enforced without producing a strife in this nation compared with which all past commotions amongst us will appear but the soft ripplings of the public sea.

☞Senator Toombs says in a letter just published: "Our greatest danger to-day is that the Union will survive the Constitution." We suppose the whole meaning of this is that the Union may continue to exist after the Constitution has been violated. But if the ultra politicians of the Toombs school are to be believed, the Constitution has been habitually violated ever since its creation—violated by all the protective tariffs, violated by the chartering and maintenance of the national banks, violated by every internal improvement bill, violated in fact by divers measures of each and every Congressional session.

No doubt poor Toombs is sadly grieved that the Union is at this hour in existence. He and his fellows think that the Union should fall with the first infraction of the Constitution, and, in their estimation, infractions of the Constitution are as "plenty as blackberries."

☞Ichthyologists say that the grampus has a very curious mode of combat. When two of these creatures quarrel, they don't bite, or whip each other with their tails, but retire together to some quiet spot to decide which is the better grampus. Grampus number one begins the contest by stretching up his head and neck to an unusual height. Grampus number two endeavors to raise his own still higher, and, if he succeeds, is in turn outdone if possible by number one. The strife continues until one of the two grampuses breaks his neck, and then the victor goes about his business, leaving his dead rival to float with upturned belly upon the waves.

We might recommend, that, if Douglas be a candidate for the Presidency, he and Lincoln should settle their respective claims by a similar trial, but then the short Democrat would have no chance with the tall Republican unless mounted upon a very high platform. Nevertheless, if he couldn't stretch his own neck sufficiently, we presume the Southern Democracy wouldn't have the least objection to stretching it for him.

Marble Statue of Senator Douglas.—We briefly mentioned in our last the arrival of Volk's life-size marble statue of Douglas, placed upon exhibition in a room above Bushnell's book store on Fourth st. We have since had the pleasure of inspecting the work, and do not hesitate to pronounce it not only a faithful representation of the eminent Senator, but likewise in every respect, a production of the chisel presenting in a most flattering manner the claims of the sculptor to a lasting reputation.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Republican calls the statue a marble one, but we infer from the praise our contemporary bestows on the faithfulness of the representation that it is at least "brass-visaged."

☞The friends of Seward in the House are said to be greatly chagrined and mortified at the result at Chicago. They considered Seward's nomination a foregone conclusion.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Chicago Convention, not regarding his nomination as a foregone conclusion, came to the conclusion to forego it.

☞A large portion of the Democratic party say that Mr. Douglas cannot possibly be elected to the Presidency. Another large portion say that no other Democrat can be elected to the Presidency. Both, for a wonder, tell the truth.

☞All the Democratic organs suggest that it was perfectly outrageous on the part of the Republicans in their Chicago Convention to pass by their most distinguished champions and nominate a candidate comparatively obscure. There is certainly something in this, and the party which nominated Polk in '44 and Pierce in '52 should be able to appreciate it fully.

☞The Washington Constitution says that Mr. Douglas is on his knees. We beg the fat and funny-looking little fellow to keep that position till we can get to Washington and take a look at him. He must present a queer spectacle.

☞As the Japanese visit our country when the quadrennial Presidential nominating conventions are progressing they will find their orthodox religion Sintos, the worship of the sun, is in great vogue politically among us, especially at its risings.

☞Mrs. Child is still writing about John Brown. She wanted to go to Charlestown and soothe him when he was alive, and now she seems trying to soothe his ghost.

☞It is said that several maids and widows at Washington are evidently setting their caps (not night-caps we hope) for the Japan ambassadors. The Japanese are copper-colored, but some of our women would gladly marry them if they were of the color of Japan blacking.

☞Harper's Weekly, in a personal description of Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, says that he has "a long, penetrating nose." These Black Republicans, however, must be a little careful how they stick their long, penetrating noses into the affairs of the South.

THE CONFLICT DEEPENS.

Room of the Union Constitutional Com.,
Washington, Thursday Evening,
May 24, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen: The movement deepens. Every day more and more acquaints us with the philosophy of the friends of the Bell and Everett ticket—philosophers, by the way, who wont "bear the toothache patiently!" Our friends are not among the tar-barrel sort, they are solid, quiet, earnest, influential, and are waiting the movement of the waters. When "Richmond is in the field," when Baltimore is done or undone, then we shall begin. But I cannot forbear alluding to the great zeal of our friends in Maryland, it is a flame, and to the wide support of our ticket in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. From the former State (I do not include Philadelphia whose advices are almost hourly), from the interior of Pennsylvania, and from all of its sections, within the past week letters of congratulation and sympathy have fairly rained in on the committee. Our foundation there is broad and strong, and Bell, of all living statesmen, is her favorite. They write us that our movement is self-organized; but we must not and will not trust to that. The same may be said of New Jersey. The movement of the conservatives there is as regular, orderly, and steady as the march of a drilled army, for led by veterans in experience, though in the prime of life, they care very little for the pop-guns of "enthusiasm" which the boys and old hacks among the Republicans are sending up in the air as an amusement. Of all the attempts to "take," the "old Abe" dodge, and the "Rail" dodge, and the attempt generally to divert commercial and Union people with such trickery in view of the damnable platform of the Republicans, is perhaps the most pitiful and insulting farce ever offered to the common sense of the North. But the leaders seem to think it nice and meet food for the "green horns" of the Northwest. If "Abe" did split rails, shall he, therefore, split the Union? A friend, who looks over my shoulder, says we'll "ride him *on* a rail first!" Yes, as an alternative, we would even prefer to ride the respectable and tall form of Abram upon a disgustingly sharp rail. But only as an alternative, mind you.

New York is waiting. Terrible is her deep determination to preserve her commerce; she intends to strike a sure and deadly blow, and her forces are combining with the other large cities and manufacturing towns. We have most cheering news from Boston—assurances which I hardly dare to repeat, so extravagant are they in promise.

And now I hope that I violate no confidence when I tell you that never on God's earth was a party more hopelessly split to pieces than are the Democrats. I speak in all truth and soberness when on my honor I assure you that, if the leading Senators of the South and some from the Northwest are to be believed, nothing can or will save that party from entire dissolution as a national organization but the voluntary retreat of Mr. Douglas. They regard him as a rebel, as a demagogue, as having destroyed their discipline, as having resorted to the lowest and most ungentlemanly methods of electioneering for the Presidency, first at the North and then at the South, for the past three or four years. And his present attempt to get up bogus Southern delegations, they say openly, has reduced him below their contempt. There is no disguise about this. A leading Western Senator in my presence and to me said this morning that if the accident of that nomination occurred, and the South presented no name, in that event, acceptable to his section, that they would run some name to keep the party together, or without hesitation go for our ticket; and he added: "Proclaim this how and where you will; it is no secret; Mr. Douglas is no Democrat, and his nomination cannot be *fairly* made. It is no personal matter, as his friends conveniently but falsely urge. It is his mole-war upon all the usages and decencies of the Democratic party which thus unites us to the death against him." And, on the other hand, if Mr. Douglas is overslaughed, the Bell ticket will be augmented in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and indeed throughout the entire North to an indefinite extent, unless he shall go to the extreme of running independently, which he will hardly do, and in that event the contest must come to the House of Representatives. No politician of note in Washington (when he has his "legs under your mahogany" and soberly looks over the chess-board) has the least idea of the success of the Republicans. The fiat has gone forth from the North, like Uncle Toby's about the dying man ("by G—d, he *shan't* die!" said my Uncle Toby), that these sectionalists shall die. We are, many of us, to be sure, willing and anxious that some of our moderate friends of the Opposition, who are surrounded by these men and who cannot escape them, shall be returned to Congress, for these are good, honest Unionists, who spit, in their hearts, on the platform, but who are circumvented, and who only want time to make a decent Opposition out of their constituents, and from any heart of hearts I am sorry for such as these. But in this cause our friends know nothing but the watchword, *defeat to the Sectionalists!* We can and will take care of them *here*. What are you doing?

Next week all of New England will be visited by our agents and in detail. We shall proceed slowly and surely. New York is now being canvassed by three gentlemen of the largest influence and character in reference to this intended hanging and quartering of the conspirators, and her cannon will make a stunning report besides discharging a column-scattering pounder. I think that I can predict with safety that every arrangement will be made to "fire" as soon as we can "see the whites of their eyes," when the word will be given. This canvass will finish the business north of Mason and Dixon's line. And now for a separate paragraph worth your attention, viz:

If you of the Union party in the South will only half as well attend to your interests as we shall defend and protect you in the North all will be well. There will soon be carcasses hanging from one-half the trees in the American forests of executed political sectional malefactors, about which there will be ghost stories enough in circulation to make the mere mention of the conspiracy in which they were detected, of which they were found guilty, and for which they were condemned, a terror to every future generation that shall people America. Respectfully yours,

A—— L——.

Out in the Country, May 25, 1860.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

We often hear shrewd opinions in these parts. I listened to a conversation a few days since, held by parties accidentally brought together. One man, a Democrat with strong Southern prejudices, avowed the opinion "that the Democratic party was incurably and irretrievably demoralized and split up, and that it would be useless for them to meet at Baltimore, for they could never make a nomination under the two-thirds rule." There seemed something plausible in this oracle, and it would have passed for good, current political coin but for the presence of a Northern man—a railroad official, I believe—who seemed to be better posted than any one present on the future of the Democracy. He waited until all the interlocutors had delivered themselves of their views of the subject, and then with a manner that plainly indicated his contempt for the speakers and their opinions, he proceeded to decide the question, and challenged the hearers to mark *his words* and see if a few more days did not prove them true. "The Democratic party split, sir?" said he, patronizingly, "lightning can't split it, sir! All the fire-eaters of the South can't split it, sir! The South will squat—it has squatted already; it always did squat. Jackson understood Southern Democracy, sir; he kicked it so low down stairs that it could not raise its hand against the North to oppose Van Buren's being twice nominated over the heads of the Calhouns and the McDuffies and the Hamiltons and the Macons of the South, sir! And old Van Buren was as much a Freesoiler then as his son John is now, and that is as freesoil as Fremont or crazy Gerrit Smith could ask. No, no, my friend, you are mistaken, the South has squatted already. Other delegates will be sent to Baltimore to take the seats of those who seceded at Charleston—this will get up a squabble as to who are the true delegates, Douglas's friends will have to decide between them, and they will only let in such as vote for Douglas—and they would be fools if they let in any others. So don't you see, sir, that Douglas will have it all his own way at Baltimore? Jeff Davis may eat all the fire from Delaware to Texas, sir, but he has got to wash it down with Douglas at last, sir." All the first speaker could reply to this was, that they might nominate Douglas and be d—d, but he would as soon vote for Fred Douglas or Lincoln himself, and if Douglas received the nomination at Baltimore, he would vote for Bell.

To compare the present political aspect of the country with the better days of the Republic, must, in the minds of reflecting men, give rise to serious apprehensions not only for the perpetuity of the Union, but for the great cause of civil liberty in the world. To such an extent has robbery and corruption in the high functionaries of the government progressed, that the whole object of public office seems to be plunder, and that with a total disregard of public opinion. In no other country on earth can frauds on the public treasury be perpetrated with the same impunity. Official defaulters and peculators are permitted to hold on to their places until they gorge themselves with spoils, and are then allowed to retire and give place to a successor equally rapacious and unscrupulous. The system of taxing the salaries of government officers for the support of the party in power, and their hireling organs, is prolific of defalcation. The system of taxing government contracts to raise funds to set up party newspapers, and bribe members of Congress to support administration measures, is a description of swindling that would consign a man to the penitentiary, unless he was countenanced and sustained by a party that valued success above all considerations of character, country, or honest fame. I repeat that there is not now in the civilized world a government so shamelessly corrupt, and so utterly regardless of punishment or shame, as the Government of the United States. In Austria, the most loathsome despotism of the old world, when the high officers of government are detected in frauds on the public treasury of that country they have public decency enough to despatch themselves with razors, or poison, or any other speedy means at hand. But here a successful fraud secures its perpetrator a place under government, or the means of retiring on a princely income to live in a style that tempts all beholders to acquire wealth at whatever cost of public or private character.

It is by no means uncommon to judge a people by their government. It is peculiarly proper so to judge a free people who form their own government and elect their government officers. Now, I appeal to the people of the United States, for they are the court of last resort, to pass sentence of condemnation on the present administration of the Government, and the party that brought it into power and upholds it. Are you willing to be considered, and not only considered but actually to be, no better than your government? I do not mean your government as written in the glorious Constitution and laws. I mean your government as administered by a gang of political sharpers and mountebanks, who are dragging the country down to a depth of infamy from which it can only be redeemed by a revolution of blood. You have now an opportunity to bring back the days of political health, peace, prosperity and glory. Will you avail yourself of this opportunity, or will you continue to follow the blind leaders who have brought you to the brink of dissolution? We will see, and the time is short. K.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi Lands under the Guns of Sicily.

RUSSIA THREATENS TURKEY.

Farther Point, May 28.

The steamer Palestine, from Liverpool at 2½ P. M. of the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th, passed this point at 2 o'clock this morning. The steamer Glasgow sailed for New York direct simultaneously with the Palestine.

The steamer Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th. The America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown at 1 P. M. on the 15th. The Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th. The Australasian, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 9½ A. M. on the 16th, and the Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived at Southampton about an hour later. The news is interesting.

Garibaldi, with over 1,000 followers, had landed at Marsala in Sicily under the fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of Garibaldi's steamers was captured, and the other sunk. The volunteers so landed, were at the moment of the mails departure fighting with the royal troops.

Col. Medici was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition, and 6,000 volunteers had already been enrolled.

It was asserted that the enormous diplomatic representation made to Piedmont would decide the government whether to prevent the departure of the second expedition. Great agitation prevailed at Naples and Palermo.

Pullingar, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank of London, had been sentenced to 20 years of penal servitude.

Russia again menaces Turkey in the interest of the Christians.

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and some authorities report a decline of 1-16d on the lower qualities. Sales of the five days, including Thursday, were 59,000 bales. Provisions dull. Consols closed on Thursday at 94⅞ for money and 94⅞ for account. Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except corn, which was slightly lower.

The Palestine will be due at Quebec at a late hour this evening.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, May 28.

Senate.—A large amount of routine business of no general interest was transacted the bill making appropriations for the completion of the geological survey of Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. Davis made a report from the committee of conference on disagreeing to the votes of the two Houses on the military academy bill, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the contracts for the extension of the patent office.

Mr. Dixon desired to offer the following resolution and to say a few words by way of explanation of the order of the Senate for the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, the Sergeant-at-arms be authorized and directed to remove said Hyatt from the common jail in this city, and permit him to pass without restraint within the limits of the city of Washington.

Mr. Green objected to the resolution and to the debate, and the same lies over under the rule.

Mr. Dixon gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow morning.

House.—Mr. Corwin moved to postpone the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Houston hoped not, for to-day would be wasted in turmoil and wrangling, as last Monday was, and of which every man was afterwards ashamed.

Mr. Corwin should be sorry to introduce any subject to any such result. His object was to transact some business and not create turmoil.

Mr. Crawford said every man's mind was made up for the Pacific Railroad. It has been a pending subject for five years and it was time it was definitely acted on. Were gentlemen afraid to meet the responsibilities?

Mr. Elliott spoke earnestly of the importance of taking up the lighthouse bill.

Mr. Farnsworth said that both wings of the Democrats at Charleston agreed that the Railroad should be constructed.

John Cochrane inquired whether Mr. Farnsworth supposed the Democrats fixed the day when he subject should come up. [Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth replied that the Democracy of this House had fixed the day when it would be considered. He hoped the friends of the measure would not vote for the postponement, which would be the means of defeating the bill, as it would have to go to the Senate.

The House refused by a vote of 57 against 118 to postpone till Thursday.

Mr. Carter asked that a day be set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business, but various objections were raised by Republicans.

Mr. Hughes said it was very hard that they were not willing to do anything for the District.

The House concurred in the report of the committee of conference in disagreeing to the amendments to the West Point academy bill, which, in addition to the usual items, appropriates $35,000 for the construction of officers' quarters. The provision for the mounted regiment of Texas volunteers was omitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Washington, May 27.

Our Minister at China has thought the conduct of the Captains of the ships Messenger, Kitty Simpson, Gov. Morton, and Pioneer, as connected with the coolie traffic, to be seriously affecting our relations with that Empire, and to be of sufficient importance to make it the subject of special dispatch to our Government. The special attention of our Government has been directed to the undisputed fact that the Chinese were taken on board their vessels, lying at Whampoa, by force of fraud, against a positive rule at the port of Canton that they should be shipped only at their pleasure. Minister Ward says no American house will have any connection with the traffic, but unfortunately ready agents are found among the English and other merchants of Hong Kong. American vessels are chartered by the subjects of other Governments, and so odious has become the traffic by recent transactions that other Governments have either forbidden their vessels to be engaged in it, or so restrained and regulated as to throw it almost entirely into the hands of the Americans. Mr. Ward expresses the earnest request that Congress will pass a law to punish such offenders which obstruct the faithful execution of the treaty stipulations. He says the horrors of the coolie traffic, as conducted at Whampoa cannot be properly described within the limits of a dispatch. The kidnapping grievance has become so intolerable that the Governor-General has been arroused to action, and at Canton rewards have been offered for the heads of foreigners.

The bill which Mr. Elliott has introduced into the House for the remedy of the evil so far as shipmasters are concerned is in accordance with the views of the State Department.

Authentic dispatches just received from Mexico confirm the accounts brought by the Pocahontas. The Liberal Government still manifests the utmost anxiety for the ratification of the treaty with the United States. With the proposed beneficial amendments, the hope will probably soon be gratified by our Senate. The dispatches promise such a succession of Liberal victories as will terminate the struggle.

New York, May 21.

The second trot on the Union Course yesterday, between George M. Patchin and Ethan Allen, to wagons, again resulted in the victory of the first named horse, which won the race in three straight heats. The match was well contested, and excellent time was made, the second heat having been made in 2.26. There were at least 6,000 spectators within the Course.

New Orleans, May 28.

The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived from Havana. She brings California mails of the 5th instant. News unimportant.

Havana Market.—Sugar firm at 4 reals. Lard buoyant at 17½@18.

Quebec, May 27.

The steamer Canadian broke one of her cylinders in starting yesterday, and brought-to just below Port Levi. She proceeded on her way at 1 o'clock to-day.

New York, May 27.

The steamer Northern Light, with the California mail of the 5th and $1,500,000 in treasure, arrived on Saturday night. The California news is anticipated.

The Powhattan sailed from Panama on the 16th of May for Philadelphia.

The Wyoming is ordered to Callao to aid our Minister in his demand upon Peru in the case of the ships Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana. The Sabine is at Aspinwall.

The steamer Matanzas, from Matanzas, has arrived. She reports a slight improvement in sugar and molasses. Exchange is improving. Freights were active.

The Herald has special dispatches from Washington to the effect that the Mexican Minister has advices from Mexico announcing that Miramon and the Church party were utterly routed, and the Liberals are in full possession of the Capital.

Boston, May 28.

An incendiary fire at Waltham last night destroyed the Episcopal church. Loss $12,000; partially insured.

The northerly end of Long Wharf which has been repairing, slid into the dock last night, destroying a stone sea wall 50 feet long and an earth embankment 20 feet in diameter was damaged.

The paper factory of Haven & North, at Ashland, was burned last night. Loss $8,000; insured.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

Halifax, May 28.

The steamer Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 19th and 20th, via Queenstown.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 20th instant.

The intelligence relative to Garibaldi's landing is still meagre and conflicting, but reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress; some that he had captured the most important points in Sicily except Messina and Palermo.

After his landing at Marsala the Neapolitan frigate bombarded that town without any warning to the inhabitants. The British vessels interposed for the protection of the English residents.

The important announcement was made, via Madrid, that the King of Naples (among other rumors) had made a treaty offensive and defensive between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all other deposed Italian Sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples present accounts of the utmost consternation. Troops were dispirited, tumultuous manifestations were taking place, the royal family were packing up their jewelry and valuables, and there were strong indications that a great insurrection is looked for.

At the latest dates Garibaldi's forces were moving on Palermo.

Great Britain.—The British Government has issued a proclamation against enlistment for the Pope in Ireland, but does not interfere in the subscriptions for the Sicilian insurgents, the law officers of the crown not regarding that as illegal.

The English funds were heavy.

London, Saturday.—Bell's Life of this morning announces that a meeting took place between Heenan and Sayers at that office yesterday to discuss measures for terminating the dispute between them as to the possession of the belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the coveted one, should be made, the money for the purchase to be raised by public subscription, each of the candidates to head the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of Bell's Life, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring.

France.—The Paris bourse had been greatly depressed but closed firm. Rents 68 francs 80 centimes.

The French minister at Naples has asked for four ships of war and the vessels had been sent. The French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

There were vague and unauthentic rumors of a new French loan for military purposes.

Italy.—Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, died at Florence on the 10th.

It was reported that Gen. Lamoriciere had made a forward movement with the Papal troops and 50,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him.

It is positively asserted that the French army of Rome had received orders to evacuate the city.

It is said that the Sardinian Government had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to march rapidly towards the Pontifical frontier.

Spain.—Gen. Concha had been elected President of the Spanish Senate and decorated with the order of the "Golden Fleece."

The army of Africa entered Madrid amid much enthusiasm.

Russia.—The Austrian Government had stated that the British Ambassador to Russia, on the receipt of Gortschakoff's communication relative to Turkey, had lodged a formal protest against it. But this was not so. He only received the communication under reserve, by stating that he intended to refer to his former Instructions in the matter. A later despatch says that England would interfere.

Garibaldi explains that the steamers used by him were taken possession of forcibly and not chartered. Garibaldi had issued proclamations to the Romans and Neapolitans, calling on them to revolt.

Palermo despatches of the 15th say that in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy forever," "Liberty forever," were raised. In the evening the people, to the number of 10,000, were assembled. The police were unable to disperse them, and the troops were called out and fired on the people, killing 4 and wounding 10. Several persons were arrested.

There was some excitement in Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the ex-Grand Duke. There were rumors of the intention of an attempt at the recovery of his power. The garrison was strengthened and the National Guard called out.

A defalcation on a small scale has been discovered against the cashier of Panky & Co.'s bank in London, but no prosecution has been made.

An influential deputation, headed by Milner Gibson, had laid before Lord Palmerston the plans for Col. Shaffner's telegraphic line to America via the Faroe Islands and Iceland.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

A report that France had offered pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland was unfounded.

Austria refuses to admit Piedmont to the conference on the ground that Cavour had declared that she intended to take no part in the dispute between France and Switzerland.

The Papal troops are continually concentrating at Gubio.

It is stated that the date is fixed for the French evacuation of Rome and the first detachment will leave shortly.

The King of Naples had subscribed a million scudi to the Papal loan.

The Prussian chambers had passed a government project for a war credit—315 against 21.

Russia is said to have collected at Nicholaeff a large number of transports.

The U. S. steamer Mystic has gone to the south coast. The sloop Constellation was at Madeira on the 4th of May.

Advices from Sydney, Australia, report the failure of David Jones & Co. and Thomson, Simons, & Co. Liabilities £20,000. It is thought that other houses will follow.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week 48,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and 10,000 for export. The market closed quiet and steady, though quotably unchanged. The fair qualities were held firmly for extreme prices, while inferior qualities were unsaleable. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations: Orleans fair 8d, middling 6⅝d. Mobile fair 7¾d, middling 6⅝d, uplands fair 7¼d, middling 6 5-16d. Stock in port estimated at 1,111,000 bales, including 985,000 bales of American.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull and in some cases prices are barely maintained, but most of the producers were firm.

Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. Flour firm but American is neglected; sales at 26s 6d@30s. Wheat advanced 1s@2d; red 10s 6d@11s 9d and white 11s@12s 6d. Corn very dull; all qualities slightly lower; prices nominal at 35s for mixed, 35s 6d for yellow, and 36s 6d@37s for white.

Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report flour partially 6d higher.

Provisions.—Bigland, Athya, & Co. and others report beef heavy. Pork dull but steady. Bacon firm and is higher for retail lots. Lard quiet at 57s@59s for fine. Tallow in but little inquiry and prices weak and 1s@1s 6d lower; butchers' 55s 6d@56s and North American nominal at 54s and market closing firmer. Cheese dull and 3s@5s lower. The brokers' and other circulars report pot ashes quiet at 28s@28s 6d for old and 29s@29s 6d for new and pearl ashes quiet at 33s. Tea very firm. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Linseed oil 28s 6d@29s. Rosin firm and slightly higher. Spirits turpentine dull.

London, May 23.—Baring's circular reports wheat is on English: white American 52s@57s and red 50s@54s. Flour 28s@28s. Iron dull at £5 5s for both rails and bars and pig dull at 55s. Sugar quiet and quotations barely maintained. Tea quiet and firm at 1s 4½d for common. Coffee quiet and slightly declined. Tallow dull at 52s@52s 6d. Linseed cake dull; New York £10 7s 6d and Boston £10. Linseed oil in brisk demand at 28s 6d.

Consols closed on Friday at 94⅞@94⅞ for money and 94⅞@94⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £154,000. Money market unchanged but there is less demand. Baring's circular quotes bar silver at 5s 1¾d, dollars 5s 2 d, and eagles 76s 3½d.

Havre Markets.—For the week ending on the 16th inst. cotton closed steady; sales of the week 8,500 bales; stock in port 280,000 bales; N. O. tres ordinaire 105f and bas 98f. Breadstuffs slightly lower. Weather favorable for the crops. Ashes drooping.

London.—Baring, Brothers, & Co. report American securities slightly lower, railroad bonds being generally 1 per cent. easier.

Latest—Liverpool, May 20, P. M.—Cotton—Sales yesterday 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat buoyant. Provisions dull.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings Continued.

Washington, May 28.

House.—Phelps's amendment to strike out the route through Salt Lake City was rejected 43 against 73.

Reagan's amendment to make the proposed grantees merely trustees of a company to build the road, was rejected.

An amendment by Reagan that the grantees shall within —— months from the passage of the act, determine the amount of capital necessary to complete the road and open subscription books in New York, New Orleans and other places, was agreed to 90 against 50.

Pending an amendment to substitute the Texas route, the Postoffice bill having been previously considered at length, the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

Buffalo, May 28, P. M.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has still under consideration the report of the slavery committee, with a prospect of not finishing it for some days.

At an extra session, held this afternoon for the election of officers for the next four years, the following officers were chosen:

For Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, Dr. Edward Thomson.

For Editor of the Quarterly Review, Dr. D. D. Whedon.

For Editor of Sunday School Books and Papers, Dr. Daniel Wise.

For Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia.

For Assistant Corresponding Secretary for the West, Dr. W. L. Harris.

For Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, C. Kingsley.

For Editor of the Ladies' Depository, Dr. D. W. Clarke.

For Editor of the German Apologist, William Nap.

For Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, Dr. Charles Elliott.

For Editor of the Northern Advocate, J. S. Bingham.

For Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, Samuel H. Nesbit.

For Editor of the California Christian Advocate, E. Thomas.

For Editor of the Pacific Advocate, Thomas H. Pearce.

For Book Agent at New York, Thomas Carlton.

For Assistant Book Agent at New York, Joseph Porter.

For Book Agent at Cincinnati, Adam Poe.

For Assistant Book Agent at Cincinnati, Luke Hitchcock.

A resolution was unanimously adopted at the session this afternoon excusing Bishop Morris, on account of his advanced years, from travelling in his connection.

The Delaware (Ohio) Conference was changed in name to the West Ohio Conference.

Newcastle, Del., May 28.

Messrs. Bayard and Whitely gave an account of their stewardship at Charleston last night and were sustained, and were also instructed by the county convention to resume their seats at Baltimore, provided nationality be restored by the action of a sufficient portion of the regular delegation from the seceding States.

St. Louis, May 28, P. M.

The river is swelling at the rate of about two inches per day. There are 7½ feet water to Cairo. No material change in the upper streams. The weather to day is cloudy and pleasant.

The most violent storm of the season passed over the city on Saturday night, rain falling from seven o'clock till after midnight, accompanied by very severe thunder and lightning and a very high wind, doing damage to several houses, blew a steamboat across the river, and sunk the New Orleans packet line wharf boat.

Albany, May 28.

Hon. John Cramer, delegate at large in the Wood Charleston delegation, Chairman of the Astor House meeting, and the representative man of the Wood & Dickinson movement in this State, has written a letter declaring that he has become perfectly satisfied that Stephen A. Douglas is the only man the Baltimore Convention can present with any hope of success. This letter is regarded here as an indication of alarm on the part of the Dickinson men at the probability of Horatio Seymour's nomination at Baltimore, and as an attempt on their part to head off such a movement. It is said that it will be followed by other similar demonstrations.

Boston, May 28.

The Citizens' Saloon building, in North Attleboro, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $50,000.

Pittsburg, May 28.

The Assembly passed nearly the whole day discussing the report from the Committee on Home Missions. The speeches were all short and while differing much, the views expressed in favor of the report. Adopted with only 4 negative vote.

Rochester, N. Y., May 28.

The General Assembly of the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly to-day erected the Presbytery of Toledo and the Synod of St. Paul. The remainder of the proceedings were unimportant.

Savannah, Ga., May 28.

The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the cases of Lamar, Ikin, Mott, Tucker, and Brown.

Prosecutions continue against Captain Farnham and Cary for piracy, and against Trowbridge and Brown for holding Africans.

New York, May 28.

An attempted prize fight between George King and John Woods was prevented by the police by the arrest of the former.

Another mill, however, came off between James Clark and Jemmy Elliott, the former 24 and the latter but 16 years of age, in which the latter was beaten after thirty rounds.

Bangor, Me., May 28.

The village of Monson, Piscataquis county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Almost forty buildings were burned including the only church, two public houses, the postoffice, stores, &c. The fire caught in a stable connected with the Monson House.

Pittsburg, May 28, P. M.

The river is 6 feet 6 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and cool.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Louisville, May 29.

Remarks.—Towards the close of the week money matters assumed somewhat easier features, but yesterday more stringency was noticeable, and some anxious borrowers were on the street. The old complaint of dereliction and negligence on the part of country customers is still prevalent with jobbers. The week closes with more borrowers than lenders. Rates are unchanged. We quote Eastern exchange at ⅜ and Southern at ¾ premium, drawing rates. General business has been quite dull during the week, the only change being an advance in provisions, the market closing very firmly, and an advance of ⅛c in refined sugars. The sales yesterday, included below, were 150 bbls mess pork at $18 50, 96 bbls rump on p. t., 150 casks shoulders from first hands at 7¼c, 10 casks shoulders on orders at 7¾c, 5,000 pieces O'Bannon hams on p. t., 100 coils machine rope at 10c, 56 hhds sugar ranging from 8 to 8⅝c, 20 bbls molasses at 45c, to half bbls at 46c, and 16 half bbls from the levee at 43c; 50 bags of coffee at 14 to 14¼c, 100 bushels oats at 50 to 53c from store, and 83 hhds tobacco—16 at $2 05@2 85, 14 at $3@3 95, 6 at $4@4 80, 16 at $5@5 95, 18 at $6@6 80, 9 at $7@7 80, 2 at $8@8 30, and 1 at $9.

Our quotations only apply to wholesale transactions unless specially mentioned.

Bagging and Rope.—There is rather an improved demand for articles in this line, with larger sales than usual. The only change noticeable in the market is a nominal decline in machine rope, which is now quoted in small lots at 8c. We quote handloom at 13½c to 14c, powerloom and flax at 15c, hand rope at 7 to 7½c, and machine at 8c.

Candles and Soap—Star candles unchanged; we quote 13, 14, 15, and 16 oz, 16, 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote $1 80.

Cheese.—Old Western Reserve sells at 10½c.

Cottons.—Nothing has been done in raw cotton. Cotton yarns we continue to quote at 7½, 8¼, and 9½c for Pittsburg and Maysville, usual time. Batting 12½c. Sheetings, Cannelton at 9c and Great Western at 8¾c.

Flour and Grain.—Early in the week there was an increased demand for consumption and prices were very full and the market closed easier if not lower. There is no demand for shipment. We quote the range from $5 75 to $6 50. Wheat, except on contracts, does not arrive in sufficient quantities to establish quotations. We still quote $1 30 to $1 35 for choice red and white. Ear corn 45 to 50c, shelled 64 to 66c. Oats 45c buying, 50 to 53c selling. Barley 80c, and rye 85c.

Feathers, Ginseng, Beeswax, and Rags—We quote feathers at 44c. Ginseng dull and has declined; we cannot give any accurate quotation for it. Beeswax 27@28. Rags 3@3¼c.

Groceries.—There has been a trifling export demand for sugar, and refined sugars have advanced ⅛c and rice ¼c. In other respects the market is entirely unchanged. The sales of sugar foot up 283 hhds at prices ranging from 7½ to 8⅝c, the prevailing figures being 8 and 8¼c. About 200 barrels crushed and refined have been taken during the last few days at 10¾ to 11¼c. Molasses—Sales 142 bbls at 43@43½c for bbls and 45@46c for hf bbls. The sales of coffee have been 250 bags Rio at prices ranging from 13¾ to 14½c, the bulk of the sales being at 14¼c. Nothing of importance transpired in other descriptions. Small sales of rice at 5½c.

Hay.—The market is so unsettled that reliable quotations cannot be given. The market is lower in consequence of abundant grass caused by late rains.

Hemp.—We have heard of no important transactions. Manufacturers are still buying Kentucky at $125. Missouri is held in store at $125.

Potatoes.—The market is somewhat better, low prices having checked receipts. We quote from $1 50 to $2.

Butter.—A heavy stock has depressed the market; quotations ranging from 8 to 15c.

Oils.—Linseed we now quote at 66 to 67c; pure lard at 85c.

Seeds.—We quote clover at $4 75 to $5; timothy $3 to $3 25; millet $2 25; Hungarian $1 to $1 25; hemp $1 60 to $1 75.

Provisions.—Constantly advancing prices have checked operations and the market closes buoyant. Large sales of hams have been, and holders show a disposition to hold ⅛ higher. Shoulders are also advanced to 7¼. The sales of the week have been 730 bbls mess pork, 500 casks of bacon, and other sales, all the particulars of which have been kept private.

We quote shoulders 7¾c, rib sides 10c, clear rib 11c, clear sides 11¼c, plain canvassed and sugar-cured hams 12@13c, mess pork $18 50, thin mess $17 50, tierce lard 11¾c, and kegs 12c.

Tobacco.—There is no change whatever in the market. Manufacturers and cutters are, however, becoming fearful of a scarcity and are buying everything that offers suitable to their purposes. The sales of the week have been 484 hhds at the following range—8 at $1 75@1 80, 99 at $2@2 95, 80 at $3@3 95, 54 at $4@4 95, 63 at $5@5 95, 54 at $6@6 95, 44 at $7@7 95, 24 at $8 10@8 95, 12 at $9@9 75, and 5 at $10 15@10 90.

Whisky.—The market has been steady during the week at 18c for raw and rectified.

New York, May 28, P. M.

Cotton dull and depressed; the sales are only some 900 bales at 11¼c for middling uplands. Flour opened dull but closed with a fair demand, with a slight improvement in price at $5 10@5 15 for superfine State and Western. Whisky without special change at 21½c. Wheat less active and not so firm; red and white Southern $1 40. Rye scarce and firmer. Barley dull. Corn lower and closed firmer at 53@54½c for mixed Western and 65c for yellow. Oats 39½@42c. Pork opened steady and closed dull and heavy at $17 85@17 87 for new mess. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and firm at 11⅞@11¾c. Coffee steady; Rio 13@13½c. Molasses in fair request; Cuba Muscovado 31c. Sugar inactive but firm at 7c for Havana.

Stocks dull and easier; Illinois Central scrip 64, Erie 21½, New York Central 82¾, Pacific mail 89¾, H. and H. 100¼, New York Central 6s 93, and North Carolina 95½.

Cincinnati, May 28, P. M.

Sales of flour are confined to a few small lots at $5 35@5 50 for extra, $5 70 for good. Sales of 1,100 bbls whisky at 18c. Nothing done in provisions owing to firmness of holders and demand at previous prices is less pressing. The news from New Orleans make holders of Mess Pork firmer. Grain unchanged. Corn 47c. Oats 42@43c. Wheat $1 25@1 30 for prime red and white.

New Orleans, May 28, P. M.

The steamer's news caused less firmness in the cotton market. Cotton dull; prices irregular. Sugar firm at 6¾@7¼c. Molasses 33c. Flour steady at $5 87½@6. Corn 70@80c. Lard in bbls 12c. Whisky 19c. Freights and exchange unaltered.

Bourbon House—Downing & Zollman.

Louisville, Ky., May 28, 1860.

The receipts and sales of live stock for the past week have been small, and prices range about the same as last quoted.

Cattle have not arrived so plentifully and a better feeling seems to prevail on the part of purchasers, and sales seem to be quicker. Prices range from $2 50 to $3 for common and rough, $3 25 to $4 for good and extra.

Sheep have not been so plenty, and sales are brisker, with a better feeling on the part of purchasers. We quote old sheep from $2 to $4 50 per head, lambs from $1 50 to $4 50 per head, with none on sale at present.

Hogs—no change to make in prices, there being 200 on sale at present. Prices range from $4 25 to $5 for light and common, $5 25 to $5 80 for good and heavy.

RECEIPTS.

Total number of cattle received for the week.........168
Total number of sheep and lambs.........380
Total number of hogs.........160

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

Louisville, Ky., May 28, 1860.

There has been a moderate supply of stock on the market the week past. They are all sold and are very scarce this morning. Prices are about as they have been for some two weeks past.

Cattle—first quality from $3 50 to $4 ℔ 100 lbs; second quality from $3 to $3 40 ℔ 100 lbs; third quality from $2 25 to $2 80 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Hogs are selling from $4 25 to $5 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Sheep are selling from $1 75 to $4 ℔ head.

Lambs are selling from $1 50 to $3 ℔ head.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle—G Rodgers, Casey county, 7; J B McKay, Daviess, 20; J S Smallwood, Hardin, 13; S Hooker, Henry, 10; H Smith, Jefferson, 7; J W Pearce, Jefferson, 4; Baily & Neal, Lincoln, 34; Capt Neel, Louisville, 2; G W Moore, Marion, 2; A King, Nelson, 6; S Vernon, Nelson, 7; F French, Shelby, 8; A Crumes, Shelby, 16; S Norman, Spencer, 5; A Rice, Spencer, 20; W H Hancock, Floyd co, Ind, 31; W R Rodman, Washington co, Ind, 10.

Hogs—J Mitchell, Louisville, 40; G W Moore, Marion, 17; W Beall, Marion, 52; S Winsett, Marion, 101; H Mattingley, Marion, 63; J Bell, Marion, 35; F Strader, Milton, 75; K Meller, Spencer, 11; L Hume, Spencer, 12; T Lloyd, Spencer, 40; J W Ross, Clarke co, Ind, 9; J Glass, Clarke co, Ind, 19; W B Hancock, Floyd co, Ind, 102.

Sheep—G Rodgers, Casey county, 50; J Howard, Louisville, 63; G W Moore, Marion, 21; J B King, Spencer, 19.

Total number of cattle received the past week.........[illegible]
Total number of hogs.........[illegible]
Total number of sheep.........153

New York Cattle Market, May 23.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality, ℔ cwt	$9 50@10 00
Ordinary quality	8 50@ 9 00
Common quality	7 00@ 8 00
Inferior quality	6 00@ 7 00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	50 00@65 00
Ordinary quality	40 00@50 00
Common quality	35 00@40 00
Inferior quality	25 00@30 00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ℔ lb	5½@ 6½
Ordinary quality	4½@ 5
Common quality	4 @ 4½
Inferior quality	3 @ 4
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality, ℔ head	5 00@ 6 50
Ordinary	4 00@ 5 00
Common	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior	2 00@ 3 00
SWINE.	
First quality	5¾@ 6¼
Other qualities	5 @ 5½

All yards were again well filled with beef cattle, and the market was about the same as last week. The offerings were of an extraordinary good average quality, consisting mainly of large fat Ohio and Illinois cattle, which have been fatted mainly on the poorer quality of corn, of which there was a very large supply reserved from the crop of 1858. The first selections in many cases brought 10c ℔ lb, but the bulk of them sold at under price. The general selling prices were 8@9c. At Bergen Hill the sales on Monday reached 477 head.

Milch cows continue in moderate request at our quotations above.

Veal calves are plenty and dull at unchanged prices. The bulk of the offerings were of a poor quality.

Sheep and lambs are steady at the above quotations. Swine are not quite so quick and prices are higher, ranging from 5 to 6 c. There were on sale 4,100 head.

Among the cattle sale reports of the N. Y. Tribune for Friday we notice the following:

Mead & Holcomb bought of Westheimer a drove of 66 beautiful Kentucky Durhams, which he bought of Ware, at Albany, at $75. M. & H. sold them at a little over cost to John Harris, who bought them for Daniel Drew's farm. They are estimated at 8¾ cwt. each.

D. G. Culver bought of Ware, at Albany, 44 Kentucky Durhams, estimated at 8¾ cwt., which sold at 9½c.

Wm. P. McIntire, 79 good Kentucky steers, part Durhams, for T. T. Renick, estimated at 7¾ cwt., and expected to average $72 50@$74. A few sell at 10c ℔ lb.

New Orleans Cattle Market, May 24, P. M.

Beef Cattle.—Receipts 34 Western and 319 Texas cattle. We quote Western at 7@8c ℔ lb net and Texas at $13@20 and $35 ℔ head.

Hogs.—Nearly 300 head remain on sale. Prices at 7c ℔ lb gross.

Sheep.—We quote at $3@4 ℔ head. Stock 1,300 head.

Milch Cows.—About 80 head offered. Prices $30@50 ℔ head.

Veal Cattle.—We quote at $4@9 ℔ head. Stock 400 head.

MARRIED,

At Oakland, at the residence of Gen. R. W. Heath, April 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Akerly, Lieut. N. Wickliffe, U. S. Army, to Josephine M., daughter of the late James Allen, of Richmond, Va.

Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

At Paoli, Ind., May 19th, at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, H. Woolford, after a lingering illness, of dropsy, Wm. Timewell, formerly of England, for many years a resident of this city, aged 76 years.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Holman, Mr. E. T. Sale to Miss Anita M. Nagele, both of this city.

DIED,

On Sunday afternoon, May 27, Jno. V. Varnum, aged 34 years.

At the residence of her father, John N. Breeden, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Mary Virginia Bushnell, wife of the Rev. F. H. Bushnell. She was in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Christ Church tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock.

In this city on the morning of the 28th inst., Mr. James Wallace, in the 76th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Morris, corner Eighth and Chestnut streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Troy and Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

In Hardin county, Ky., on the 18th inst., Mr. Samuel Amos, in the 7[illegible]th year of his age.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Needham, in this city, at half-past 12 o'clock this day, Mrs. Waitstill Smith, of Medfield, Mass., aged 95 years.

At Rock Haven, Meade county, Ky., on the morning of the 27th of May, Mr. William Graham, an old citizen of Louisville, in the 53d year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on the morning of May 27th, 1860, at the residence of E. L. Huffman, Capt. Henry Crawford, in the 73d year of his age.

The passage from life to immortality of such a man as Captain Crawford deserves something more than a passing notice. He was an excellent citizen, an ardent lover of his country, a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a firm and unwavering friend, and a faithful Christian. Nearly fifty years since, in the morning of his manhood, the events that led to the second war of Independence were occurring. He took an active interest in the efforts to prepare his country for a war with Great Britain. He became a recruiting officer and in 1812 received a Captain's commission for a company that was raised at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, the place of his residence. He served actively until he was taken prisoner by the British, in Canada. At the conclusion of the war Capt. Crawford was sent South by the United States Government to superintend the construction of the first fort erected on Red river. After completing the fort he resigned his commission and joined an expedition designed to assist the patriots of South America in their war of Independence. He was taken prisoner and carried to Cuba, where he suffered the notorious horrors of a Spanish prison. Upon his release from captivity he returned to the United States and married, and then devoted himself to peaceful pursuits. His checkered life always found him pleased, cheerful, and contented. Prosperity did not elate him nor did adversity depress him. No one could know him without loving him. He was neither censorious himself nor fond of seeing such a disposition in others.

About five years since he became a member of the first Christian church in this city, and he was a model of piety in practice, as he had long been a model of piety in principle. Among his brethren in the Christian church he was greatly loved for his fidelity to each and all the requirements of the New Testament. His goodness and obedience were unwavering, for they ran in a full and constantly flowing stream, which fructified the goodness and obedience of others. Ever true to the duties of life, and unwavering in his thorough obedience to Christianity, the death-summons did not find him unprepared. On the first day of his illness he announced that his time had come, and throughout the seven weeks of his suffering he continued firm in the conviction that his sickness was unto death. His house had long been set in order for this looked for event. Before he seized upon the promises of Christ's doctrine his life was irreproachable, his integrity without a stain. After he "put on Christ" in the manner taught by the Holy Spirit, he sedulously struggled to learn all that is taught in the New Testament, and he faithfully and fully obeyed all this teaching.

Old age found Captain Crawford in the bosom of his family and among those who reverenced and loved him, for old age brought, in his case, what it should ever bring—"honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." Two daughters, Mrs. E. L. Huffman and Mrs. Mary Seay, and his son, supplied his sufferings with all that filial affection could render for their relief, and his brethren and sisters of the body of Christ, who were devoted to him, did all in their power to mitigate the afflictions of the sufferer. He fell asleep in the arms of his Saviour, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, on the morning of the Lord's day, to sleep calmly in the full assurance of the first resurrection. Whatever his family and friends may feel as to their loss, they know that his gain is infinite. His memory is hallowed among all who knew him.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die,"

but to live in the Redeemer's blood is immortality.

Important Information.

IF J. KING, whose colored boy George ran away about 1 year ago, will call at the Journal office he will hear of something to his advantage. m29 d3t&w1

5,000 LBS GLUE for sale by m29 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO.

$10 Reward.

STRAYED, from my Farm on the Ohio river, sixteen miles below Louisville, some time in April last, a SORREL FILLY, 3 years old this spring, 15½ hands high, one or both hind feet white, star or white streak in the forehead, and heavy mane and tail. She was raised in Springfield, Ky., and may be making her way back. Any person bringing her to me or giving me information so that I can get her shall have the above reward. Address H. J. CRAYCROFT, Grassy Pond, Jefferson co., Ky.
mar 29 d1&w3

FARM FOR SALE,
ONE MILE FROM PUBLIC SQUARE,
Greencastle, Indiana.

CONTAINING Sixty Acres, a convenient Dwelling with Seven Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, and Woodhouse, and all other outhouses, Cellar [illegible] Orchard, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, and Grapes. About Twenty-five acres are well timbered and set in grass, and watered by two never failing Springs.

Greencastle is the seat of the Indiana Asbury University, affording fine educational and church advantages. For further information address A. G. CHENOWETH, Greencastle, Ind.
may29 d6&w3m*

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S
INFANTILE CORDIAL,
and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for **Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind, Cold in the Head, and Croup;** also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*, it has no equal—being an *anti-spasmodic*, it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of **Convulsion or other Fits.** *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* **Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial**—this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by
CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being
ANALYZED
always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance certain deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The **Blood Food** is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

Five Preparations

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For **Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,** or any affection whatever of the **Throat** or **Lungs** inducing **Consumption,** use No. 1, which is also the No. for **Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,** and for all **Chronic Complaints** arising from Over-Use, **General Debility,** and **Nervous Prostration.** No. 2 for **Liver Complaints,** No. 3 for **Dyspepsia.** *Being already prepared for absorption,* it is **Taken by Drops** and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for **Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weaknesses, &c.** See special directions for this. For **Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints,** take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the **Blood Food** $1 per bottle.

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And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. mar24 deod&weowly

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PHILADELPHIA,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS.
Opened February, 1860.

This magnificent establishment, now in successful operation, is universally conceded to be in all respects *The most Complete Hotel in the World,* and will be conducted upon a scale of liberality in all its departments which cannot fail to make it the popular headquarters for pleasure tourists from the South and West during the early Summer and Autumn. Accommodations are offered for nearly 1,000 guests, fitted and furnished with every modern improvement which experience could suggest for comfort and convenience, while a vertical railway is to be introduced to convey parties by steam in a commodious car to the upper floors, thus securing the purer air and quiet of the higher rooms *without the fatigue of ascending stairs.*

Another novel improvement has been effected, by which a powerful fan-wheel, (operated by steam), forces a current of fresh air through the public rooms and corridors, cooling and ventilating the house in a superior manner.

The interior arrangements and furnishing have been completed under the personal supervision of Paran Stevens, the Lessee, under whose management the well-known success of the Revere House and Tremont House in Boston, the Battle House and Point Clear Hotel in Mobile, Ala., and the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York has been established, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the Continental the most attractive travelers' home in the Union.
J. E. STEVENS & CO., Proprietors.
m17 d12&w2

DR. WM. PRICE

Tenders to the public and warrants the effectual cure of the following diseases: Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Cancer, Secondary Syphilis, Fistula, without using the knife. And I remove the horrid consequences of Onanism or Self-Pollution. I can cure these diseases, and have proof to sustain this. The statement of such men as Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, Judge Graham, Judge Loving, Judge Underwood, and many others.

We have read the above card of Dr. Price, and some of us have known him long, and all of us have noticed the success which has attended his efforts in curing the above named diseases, and we do not hesitate to add this testimonial of our unqualified approval of what has been said by the highly respectable gentlemen above referred to.

Geo. W. Johnson, City Judge; J. I. Dozier; T. H. Crawford, Mayor; W. S. D. Megowan, Sheriff; Dr. L. Porter; Dr. Davidge.

☞I wish to purchase a few Scrofulous Negroes.
Office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.
☞Dr. Price will visit patients in any State when called on.
☞Address, enclosing postage stamp, Louisville, Ky.
m4 d&wly

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
Grayson County, Kentucky.

THE INTEREST OF DAVID HERNDON in this property has been transferred to R. E. Yates, and having made an arrangement with J. F. Clarkson to manage his one-third interest, we are putting the entire establishment in order for the reception of visitors by the 1st of June, and are ready to entertain invalids at all times.

The undersigned are determined that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make the entertainment at Grayson not only beneficial to invalids, but agreeable and pleasant to those in search of pleasure.

To reach Grayson Springs, passengers will leave Louisville by the L. & N. R. R. for Elizabethtown, where they will find good Hotel accommodations, and M. Arthur's Coaches, with good and careful drivers, will be in readiness to convey passengers in any numbers, daily to Grayson, by way of Cushman's, over a good country road.

BOARDING.
Per Day......$2 00.
" Week......10 00.
" Month......35 00.
Children and Servants, half price.
Horses per day......75.
M. P. CLARKSON, R. E. YATES.
m21d&wtf

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

THE UNION NOT IN DANGER WHEN THE SHADE OF WASHINGTON IS BEFORE US.
SPIRIT OF THE UNION.
Size 13x17 inches.

This truly patriotic and elaborate Picture in Oil Colors represents a correct full length portrait of WASHINGTON in military costume, illustrative of the following verses from William Ross Wallace's Poem:

And lo! on high the glorious shade
Of Washington lights all the gloom,
And points unto these words, arrayed
In lines of fire around his tomb:

"Americans! your fathers shed
Their blood to rear the Union's fame;
For this their fearless banners spread
On many a gory plain.

"Americans! O, will ye dare,
On mountain, prairie, valley, flood,
By hurling down their glorious gift,
To desecrate that blood!

"The right shall live while Faction dies;
All traitors draw a fleeting breath;
But patriots drink from God's own eyes
Truth's light, that conquers death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Sunday Courier.—It is well worthy the attention of every lover of art.

From the Sunday Atlas.—It is a magnificent production, and deserves an extensive patronage.

From the Commercial Advertiser.—The Picture is patriotic, and highly colored.

From the Despatch.—A very handsome and effective chromo-lithograph. It ought to find its way into frames and adorn every patriot's fireside.

From the Evening Post.—"The Spirit of the Union" is the title of a handsomely colored chromo-lithograph. It represents the Father of his Country in full military costume, with a cloak thrown over his shoulders, and surrounded by a halo of tinted clouds.

From the N. Y. Sun.—Spirit of the Union.—A fine picture in oil colors representing a full length portrait of Washington in full military dress. By Edw'd Dechaux, New York. This picture is one of superior merit and we doubt not will find a place in every household.

From the Home Journal.—It represents Washington in military costume as the guardian Spirit of the Union. It happily illustrates the Union poem recently written by William Ross Wallace.

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Terms.—Single copies by mail $1 and 12cts. in stamps; $5 will secure six copies free of postage. To the trade a liberal discount will be made. Published by EDWARD DECHAUX, Artist's Emporium, 709 Broadway, N. Y.
m8 dlaw4t&w4

Quinine Substitute or Nerve Tonic,
MORE EFFECTUAL THAN QUININE,
AND FREE FROM ALL ITS EVILS.

HAVING made arrangements with the proprietor for the sale of this popular remedy, we are prepared to supply it in any quantity, and warrant it to cure Fever and Ague and all Nervous diseases. A liberal discount made to the trade.
m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS, 423 Main st.

2,500 LBS CREAM TARTAR—pure—for sale by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

200 KEGS BICARB. SODA, Newcastle, for sale by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

500 BOXES McKEE'S WINDOW-GLASS, assorted sizes, for sale by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

50 BBLS TURPENTINE, in prime order, for sale by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

200 LBS BALS. TOLU for sale by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

10 GROSS COX'S GELATIN for sale low by m28 d&w J. S. MORRIS & SONS.

25 CASES MASS LICORICE, best quality, various brands, for sale by m28 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO.

PURE SELECT POWDERS—
100 lbs Powdered Ipecac;
50 lbs do Jalap;
50 lbs do Opium, Turkey;
500 lbs do Rhubarb, Ind.;
500 lbs do do, Turkey;
Together with a complete assortment of Powders, we have prepared from carefully selected Drugs at the Louisville Chemical Works, and warranted pure and of superior quality; for sale by
m28 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO.

PAINTS GROUND IN OIL—A large assortment, in cans convenient for retailing, for sale by m28 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO.

300 Negroes Wanted.

I have leased the house on Sixth street, between Main and Market, for a term of years, known as the "Powell House," I wish to purchase Negroes of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having Negroes for sale will give me a call, as I am anxious to buy. I have at all times Negroes for sale, and can at all times be found at my premises.
ap19 d&wtf W. P. DAVIS, Agent.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

A MAN called on me on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., and hired a Horse and Buggy to go to Middletown on the evening of the same day and I have not been able to hear of either horse or buggy since. The man is about forty-five of age, about six feet high, and had on a light colored coat. The horse is a sorrel, both hind feet white, with a blaze face, shod all round, ankles out with his shoes, and finely formed. A black top buggy and a small horse painted on both sides of the body. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the horse and buggy to me at the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, or the man, horse, and buggy. Any information will be thankfully received.
mr18 d&wtf THOMAS BATMAN.

5,000 LBS CREAM TARTAR, powdered for us at the Louisville Chemical Works from best selected crystals, and warranted pure, for sale by m28 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO.

100 More Agents Wanted.

INTELLIGENT and industrious canvassers are wanted to circulate, by subscription, new and popular subscription books in each county throughout the South and West. The great popularity of our books and their complete adaptation to the public wants present inducements to enterprising young men of business habits and good address, rarely met with in the subscription business. To secure a choice of counties, early application should be made in person at our office, No. 6 Masonic Temple, on Fourth street, opposite the United States Hotel or by letter addressed to
sel4 wtf BILL & BROTHER, Louisville, Ky.

☞5,000 AGENTS WANTED.—To sell 4 new inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
m30 w3m*

New Music Book for the Young.

THE NIGHTINGALE. A choice collection of nearly 200 Songs, Chants, and Hymns for Juvenile Classes, Public Schools, and Seminaries; together with a complete System of Elementary Instruction in Vocal Music. Price 30 cents. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers. OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston.
my31 w1

L. D. SINE'S
SIXTY-FOURTH
MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE!!
$11,200 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
HORSE, BUGGY, & HARNESS, $400!
80 Acres of Rich Farming Land.
250 PRIZES IN AMERICAN GOLD!
RANGING FROM $2 50 TO $300.
230 GOLD & SILVER LEVER HUNT'G WATCHES!
WORTH FROM $25 TO $200 EACH.
2 Sewing Machines!
ONE AT $75 AND THE OTHER $105.
Gold Chains, Fine Jewelry, Silverware, &c.
TICKETS LIMITED TO 12,000!
Whole Number of Prizes, 1,500!
Single Tickets $1.
To be Drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on MONDAY, June 18, 1860.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to my Sixty-fourth Grand Gift Enterprise, which will be drawn at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, June 18, 1860, in the presence of all the ticket holders who choose to attend. The price of tickets in this distribution is $1—each ticket holder having a chance to draw a fine Horse, Buggy, and Silver-mounted Harness, complete, worth $400. Every ticket holder has also a chance to draw an eighty-acre Land Warrant, enabling him to possess himself of a farm in some of the rich prairies of the West, besides there are 250 prizes in Gold, ranging from $2 50 up to $300. There are also 230 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches in the scheme, all warranted accurate time-keepers, and worth from $25 to $200 each.

There are also two Sewing Machines of the very best patent, worth $75 and $105, the use of which to any family can scarcely be over-estimated, and which would always find a ready sale should they be drawn by any person who does not need them for his own use.

The Table and Teaspoons of pure English Silver are the same that I have put in my schemes heretofore, with which no fault has ever been found, they being of the very best quality manufactured. The plated ware is genuine double plate, and not merely washed, as is the case with much of the ware offered as plated. It will last an ordinary lifetime.

The variety of ornamental Jewelry embraces nearly everything for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's wear—consisting of Gold Lockets, Breastpins, and Ear-rings, of Coral, Garnet, Cameo, and plain Gold; Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Pens, and Pencils, at several different prices; with fine Gold Vest and Guard Chains for ladies and gentlemen—these are all of the latest styles, by the best manufacturers, and of the best quality to be had for the price.

The whole number of prizes is 1,500, and the tickets are limited to 12,000, which gives an average of one prize to every eight tickets.

I have been engaged in giving Gift Enterprises for the past six years, all of which have given entire satisfaction. The drawing is always under the control of a committee of ticket holders, and those who are absent stand the same chance as those present. Prizes drawn by absent ticket holders are immediately after the drawing, sent at my risk and expense, and in case the prizes are lost in transmission through the mails, I will send them again. Money sent to me for tickets is also at my risk. Programmes containing a full list of the prizes will be sent to any one who may order them, whether they purchase tickets or not.

Single tickets $1; 6 tickets $5; 12 tickets $10; 26 tickets $20.

Address all orders to L. D. SINE, box 710, Cincinnati, Ohio. my30 w3

THE GREAT
SOUTHERN REMEDIES.
DR. JOHN BULL'S
Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry.

For the complete Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION,

Is rapidly advancing in the estimation of the public. It is no empirical nostrum; *its component principles* are made known to the *entire medical faculty.* It is prepared accurately from the recipe of an experienced and talented physician, and has proved itself to be the greatest remedy for all diseases of the Lungs ever discovered, and wherever it has been introduced it has made cures which are perfectly astonishing. It is bound to supersede every other Cough Medicine before the public. Testimonials are being daily sent in to the proprietor, of cures effected even after physicians had abandoned every hope. A *single trial* will convince the most incredulous of its efficacy in curing that class of diseases for which it is designed. Why is it that so many die every year of Consumption, or some other disease of the Lungs? Because they neglect its sure forerunner—a *"simple cold,"*—which might be easily cured by the prompt use of a single bottle of Dr. John Bull's "Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry." We say, therefore, Try it, by all means. It this does not cure you, nothing can.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Fluid Extract of
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY HAS ALREADY carried happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the afflicted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the world combined. It is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of six times as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation made in America.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

It has been a well-established fact for years past that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, is the only true Panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the Blood, the use of Mercury, Intoxicating Drinks, Evil Habits in Youth, Barrenness, etc.

We boldly assert that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only Preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price, every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other Medicinal Roots, together forming the best Compound and producing the greatest Curative Agent known to the world.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Vegetable
WORM DESTROYER!

Is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
King of Pain Killers

Is a new AMERICAN REMEDY, and is an effectual and speedy cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, CRAMPS, COLIC, SORES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, CANCERS, TUMORS, HEADACHE and TOOTHACHE, and all other aches that flesh is heir to.

The above Preparations can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal office Louisville, Ky.
mar7 d&w3mis

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN At Madras TO HIS BROTHER At Worcester MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most *economical,* as a few drops in *Soup, Gravy,* or with *Fish,* hot and cold *Joints, Beef Steak, Game, &c.,* impart an exquisite zest, which *unprincipled* Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to *imitate.*

On the *Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner,* or *Supper Table,* a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the *excellent qualities* of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the *genuine,* of a respectable grocer or dealer as many *Hotel* and *Restaurant* proprietors seldom place the *pure* Sauce before their guests, but substitute a *genuine bottle* filled with a *spurious* mixture.

For Sale by *Grocers* and *Fruiterers* everywhere.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York,
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.

A Stock always in Store. Also, orders received for direct shipments from England.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*
febl3 d&wlmly

Glen Mary for Sale.

Situated on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, adjoining O'Bannon's Station, fourteen miles from Louisville, containing 250 acres. In fine cultivation and mostly set in grass. The improvements are good and in good repair. Considering the healthiness and accessibility, this farm offers such inducements to purchasers as are rarely met with. Will sell the whole or any part to suit purchasers. MARY GUY WILLIAMSON.
Jefferson Co., May 23. m24 d&w1

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, celebrated for its fine sea-bathing, refreshing sea breezes, and abundance of fine fish, oysters, and crabs, will be ready for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. With the recent improvements, thorough renovation, and painting, the establishment will present additional inducements to persons seeking a delightful summer residence, and with the strictest attention to business and attentive patronage, we hope to merit a full share of the public patronage.
JOS. SEGAR, C. C. WILLARD.
ml4d18&w3

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Cor. of Ninth and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Proprietors,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
The Celebrated Kentucky Harvester,
A COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER......PRICE $150.
THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER,
A MOWER ONLY......PRICE $100.
EXCELSIOR ENDLESS CHAIN SINGLE HORSE POWER & OVERSHOT THRESHER,
With Vibrating Separator.
Threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat, or twice as many Oats, per day, without changing horses; by a change nearly double the quantity may be threshed......PRICE $[illegible].
EXCELSIOR ENDLESS CHAIN DOUBLE HORSE POWER & OVERSHOT THRESHER,
With Vibrating Separator.
Does double the work of the Single Machine, and is adapted to the wants of large and medium grain growers. PRICE $[illegible].
Two Horse Lever Powers and Threshers.
This Machine will thresh from 150 to 250 bushels of wheat per day, or 300 to 500 bushels oats......PRICE $[illegible].
Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers,
WITH WROUGHT IRON CYLINDERS......PRICE $140.
Moffitt's Patent Threshers & Separators,
WITH 6, 8, AND 10 HORSE POWERS.
PAGE'S PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Either Single or Double, with any size saws wanted.
☞For a full description of any of the above Machines, with cuts representing them, we refer to our circulars which will be promptly forwarded on application to us or any of our agents.
MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.
apl1 w3m

Friends of Temperance, Hearken!

DR. URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE rarely ever fails to cure the drunkard. It is also a very sure cure for Neuralgia, St. Vitus's Dance (Involuntary jerking of the nerves), and nervous affections generally, and is successfully used by physicians in the cure of Delirium Tremens, the consequence of intemperate drinking. The hope is carefully prepared by the subscribers and sold at $1 50 per package or four packages for $5, and sent by mail to all parts of the Union. Address RAYMOND & TYLER, 74 Fourth st., Louisville.
jan28 deod&wtm

Blue Lick Springs.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED WATERING-Place, a few hours' travel by railroad and stage-coach from Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington, Paris, and Maysville, having been purchased by a company of gentlemen, is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be open for the reception of visitors on the first day of June next.

In the management and control of the Establishment the subscriber will be assisted by several gentlemen long and favorably known in the business, and by a full corps of efficient and attentive servants, and, as it is the purpose of the company to make the Blue Lick Springs a permanent first-class place of summer resort for invalids and others seeking recreation for pleasure, no pains nor expense will be spared to make it come up in all its appointments and attractions to the highest mark of excellence.

Of the healthful location of this delightful watering-place, its beautiful drives, the healing and invigorating medicinal qualities of its mineral waters, and the beauty of its romantic and varied scenery it is deemed unnecessary to speak. Its reputation in these respects is world-wide and unapproached by any other watering-place in the Union.

Connected with the Hotel is a Livery Stable, where horses, buggies, hacks, and omnibuses of the best quality can always be obtained. JOHN HUGHES, Proprietor.
Blue Lick Springs, Ky., April, 1860. ml7 d&weowlm&w4

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of L. F. STONE & CO. for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE-MAKERS' GOODS, and copartnership to date from the 15th day of February, 1860, and to be conducted at the old stand of L. F. Stone, No. [illegible] Main street.
L. F. STONE, JOS. H. PARDEE, ALBERT MINER, STEPHEN M. WIER.
Louisville, March 1, 1860. m3 eod&wow3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Sutcliffe & Preuss is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. A. Preuss having sold his entire interest in the concern to J. E. Sutcliffe, who has assumed the indebtedness and is alone authorized to settle all the business of the firm. He will be found at all times at the office of Messrs. R. A. Robinson & Co., on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
J. E. SUTCLIFFE, E. A. PREUSS.
Louisville, May 9, 1860.

T. L. CLARKE. WM. FULTON.
CLARKE & FULTON,
HUB FACTORY.
Northeast corner Main and Twelfth streets,
Louisville, Ky.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture to order, of the best quality of Locust Timber, every description of Wagon Timber, Wheel & Carriage Hubs. Hubs turned and mortised. The highest market price paid for good Locust Timber. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

The Maynard Rifle and Shot-Gun.
Patented by Dr. EDWARD MAYNARD, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE THE SOLE AGENTS in Kentucky, for the above celebrated arms. The barrels are from 20 to 24 inches in length, and are breech-loading. The Rifle barrels may be disengaged, and the shot barrels inserted in ten seconds. When charged, the gun may be fired with the self-primer or a cap may be used. It can be loaded and discharged with certainty at [illegible]. The Stock and Rifle barrel weigh six pounds, and may be put up in a small case. [illegible]
THOMAS & ANDERSON, Hardware Dealers, 512 West Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.
m21 d&wim
☞Frankfort Commonwealth, Lexington Observer, Bowling Green Gazette, Paducah Herald, one week in each and charge this office.

Fourth st., between Green and Walnut.
Modes de Paris,
New Invention—Le Chapeau Valise—Patented.
Avis Aux Dames.
MME A. HENRI begs to inform the Ladies of Louisville and its vicinity that she has not received by mail the Fashions DIRECT from Paris, which she continues to do so every month. Mme A. Henri is the ONLY ONE who receives the Fashions DIRECT from France.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
Soothing Syrup,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office 13 Cedar street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
mar21 deod&wly

LOUISVILLE
Private Medical Dispensary,
Established in 1852.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

DR. GATES has for many years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of diseases of a private nature in all their varied and complicated forms. His success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the afflicted as worthy of the extensive practice which he has heretofore received. And he pledges to spare neither time nor expense to render himself proficient in the profession of his adoption.

Those who believe they have contracted disease should make immediate application, as, by his recent discoveries, he is enabled to cut short all cases in a few days.

Young Men, who, by indulging in solitary habits, have contracted that soul-destroying and body-destroying disease, Seminal Weakness, which ranks as the most alarming and fatal consequences if relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and matchless remedies, which never fail of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Middle Aged and Old Men, who, by excessive indulgence of their passions, have produced a debility in advance of their years, can consult Dr. Gates with the fullest assurance of relief and permanent cure.

Persons contemplating marriage and having any doubt as to their physical ability to enter into that sacred contract, should avail themselves of Dr. Gates's advice [illegible].

"Dr. Gates's Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases," a new and revised edition, handsomely illustrated with numerous plates and engravings representing the genital organs of both sexes in a state of health and disease. [illegible]

To the Ladies.—Dr. Gates is the agent for M. LA CROIX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS [illegible] postage stamps.

Also, for MADAME CAPRAUL'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—a sure and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstructions, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

Caution.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

To persons at a distance who wish to be cured at home I will, on receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as I would ask on a personal interview; and on receipt of the list filled out, I will forward medicines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultations may be had from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. (on Sunday from 9 to 11 A. M.) at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets, up stairs—private entrance on Third street—Louisville, Ky.

☞Secrecy inviolable. Don't forget the name and place. All letters should be addressed to H. GATES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
feb20 d&weowly

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS AND INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED. THE HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*" Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*" Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.*" Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold.*" Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers.*" Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Lagrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*" Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Also Brown's Laxative Troches or Cathartic Lozenges for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.
nov24 Tu.Sat.&Tu&weow6m

Fishing Tackle! Fishing Tackle!!
JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
Fifth Street, near Main, Louisville, Kentucky

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
AND FISHING TACKLE.
HAVING just opened a large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, and fine Fishing Tackle, dealers would do well by calling and examining goods and prices before making their purchases.

The Chief Among Ten Thousand.
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

HAS universally supplanted all other Ointments and healing applications in both the Eastern and Western Hemisphere wherever introduced; and its intrinsic merit is the true secret of its success in all cutaneous affections, whether the cause be accident or disease.

BURNS AND SCALDS are instantly relieved of inflammation by a timely [illegible] healer, and the charm, no blemish or scar remaining.

THE FRIEND OF THE NURSERY. Children are frequently [illegible]

TO TRAVELERS BY SEA AND LAND. [illegible]

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

The following are a few of which DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR is a PREVENTIVE as well as CURE:

Burns, Bruises, Boils, Broken Breast, Bites of Reptiles, Cancer, Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Cramp, Contracted Cords, Chafes, Disease of Skin, Erysipelas, Fistula, Frost Bites, Fever Sores, Felons, Glandular Diseases, Mercurial Sores, Nursing Sore Nipples, Pimples, Piles, Poison, Rheumatism, Rashes, Sores of all kinds, Shot Wounds, Scrofula, Scurvy, Scalds, Scurf, Scald Head, Sprains, Small Pox, Tumors, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, &c.

Sold at the principal depots, 14 Broadway, New York, and 24 and 165 Chartres street, N. O. by J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agent. It can also be obtained of all respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

Works's Odometer Band Company,
HARTFORD, CONN.,

MANUFACTURE WORKS'S PATENT ODOMETER CARRIAGE BANDS which are durable, cheap, and efficient, measuring with unerring accuracy any distance [illegible] without the Odometer.

P. S. Good, reliable Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Please send for circulars.

Harvesting Machines.

AS the season for the sale of HARVESTERS is rapidly approaching, I would call the especial attention of Farmers and dealers to my stock of Harvesting Machines. Prominent among them is the KENTUCKY HARVESTER, a Combined Reaper and Mower, with several valuable improvements for the harvest of 1860. This Machine is so well and favorably known that eulogy is unnecessary. [illegible] The KENTUCKY CLIPPER, a Mower alone, lately introduced by the manufacturers of the Kentucky Harvester. This Machine was gotten up to meet the wants of those farmers who raise no grain and to whom a Combined Machine would be useless. It is made nearly entirely of wrought iron and steel, is very strong and durable, cuts 4½ feet swath, and we warrant it to be the most superior Mower yet offered to the public. Fully warranted.

STEPHENS'S MARYLAND HARVESTER—All iron, and an excellent Machine. Price of Mower $125.
G. W. BASHAW, No. 322 West Main street, Between Third and Fourth.
m23 w3&d3

Threshing Machines.

I HAVE now on hand every style of THRESHING MACHINES, including 4 and 8 horse power Threshers and Cleaners, 4 and 8 horse lever power Threshers without Cleaners, 1 and 2 horse Endless Chain Power and Threshers with shakers. These Machines are all fully warranted, and we will [illegible] prices, terms, &c.
G. W. BASHAW, No. 322 West Main street, Between Third and Fourth.
m23 w3&d3

MILLET SEED.
250 BUSHELS MILLET in store and for sale by m23 d&w3 G. W. BASHAW, 322 Main st.

STEEL TOOTH CULTIVATORS.
100 CULTIVATORS now in store and for sale by m23 d&w3 G. W. BASHAW, 322 Main st.

A NEW STYLE. PRICE $50.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well regulated family can afford to be without a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, made expressly for family sewing. They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are so fastened as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch be cut. It makes a more beautiful and elastic seam than by hand, [illegible]
Offices.—495 Broadway, New York; 97 Fourth street, Louisville; [illegible]

A PRINTING OFFICE FOR $10
THE PRESS FOR THE PEOPLE!
EVERY MAN his OWN PRINTER!
LOWE'S PATENT
Portable Printing Press.

THIS wonderful invention was patented in 1856 by Mr. Lowe, since which time many valuable improvements have been effected upon it, no pains or expense having been spared to make this Press what it is now universally regarded to be—without a rival for CHEAPNESS, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, and EFFICIENCY.

A distinguishing feature of this Press and one possessed by no other—is that type may be placed upon any part of the bed and received a perfect impression. It is well adapted to all kinds of printing, and has no superior as a Letterpress, [illegible] which is about the average rate.

Persons living in country places where there are no printing offices near will find one of these presses a profitable investment, as there is a large profit on the printing of circulars, business and visiting cards, bill-heads, handbills, &c.

Those who wish to learn a good trade, and at the same time be laying up money—those who wish [illegible] to advertise their business and at the same time keep their clerks busy—gentlemen who wish a fast, cheap, and reliable job press—in fact, all who want to learn to print will find it invaluable. Printed directions, giving all the particulars as to working the press, with information in regard to printing generally, written expressly for the purpose, are sent with every press; and a circular, in pamphlet form, containing other information in regard to the press will be sent on application to any one who will send [illegible]

To those who have our presses with the old-fashioned wooden rollers can have them exchanged for those with metal ones, with the other improvements.

Our presses may be exchanged at any time during six months, and other articles sold by us, if not satisfactory, may be returned within thirty days.

All kinds of printing materials furnished to order at manufacturer's prices. Electrotyping, stereotyping, and wood engraving executed lower than at any other place in the country.

PRICE LIST.

Printing Office No. 1.		Printing Office No. 3.	
Press 5 by 8 inches	$5 00	Press 13 by 14 inches	$16 00
1 fount, 1,[illegible] types	3 00	3 founts, [illegible] types	9 00
Ink roller	25	Ink roller	1 00
Ink box	25	Can of ink	1 00
Can of black ink	25	Chase	1 00
Chase	25	Marble slab	1 00
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4

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

REMEDY FOR THE TURNIP FLY.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express details at some length the success of experiments in sowing mustard as a decoy for the turnip fly, stating that they will not attack Swedes when mustard plants grow in the vicinity. The black caterpillar also prefers the mustard to the turnip plant. The remedy is commended as simple, cheap, and efficient, and, if so, is certainly worthy of adoption.

TOBACCO—ITS CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT. *Read before, and published by order of the Liberty Neck Agricultural Club of Amelia County.*

"Multum adhuc restat operis, multum que restabit, nec ulli nato, post mille secula præcludetur occasio aliquid adjiciendi."

The success of growing a crop of tobacco, depending much upon early planting, the selection of such situations for plant-beds as will ensure a proper exposure to the sun, is all important. The eastern or southern slopes of hills, near their base, afford the best locations, the beds so situated being freer from sobbing, and the warmth of the sun greater than upon flat surfaces. Regard should also be had to the character of soil, it should be sufficiently close to render it retentive of moisture, and yet contain sand enough to give it quickness; mud earths, and other puffy soils are unfit, being both too arid and liable to heave. Having selected the bed, care should be taken to burn it, neither too wet, too dry, nor too hard, for if too wet it will bake, and too dry the mould will be consumed. The latter objection also obtains to burning too hard. It is only necessary to burn sufficiently to destroy the vitality of the seed and grass roots upon the land.

The bed having been burned, the ashes should be swept of and the ground hoed up, observing to invert the soil as little as possible. The roots removed, and after raking guano at the rate of 500 or 600 pounds to the acre applied, hoed in, the bed again raked and the seed sown, an ordinary pipe bowlful to every 20 yards by four feet; tread and cover thickly with brush. The ashes should be cleanly removed, otherwise the action which will ensue between the lime, with which they are impregnated, and the guano, will expel its ammonia.

To protect the plants from the depredation of the fly, sow air-slack lime over the patch, and repeat the application if necessary. Upon removing the brush, which should be done towards the latter part of April, or early in May, the grass should be picked from the beds, and well rotted stable manure, which has been divested of its causticity, by having been spread and exposed to the air, applied.

The land having been deeply broken, should be well manured, replowed and reduced to a fine tilth by dragging.

Lay off the rows six feet six inches apart, which when divided will give three feet three inches to each row, ridge with a double turning plough, and make the hills three feet three inches distant. The distance at which the tobacco is planted is of some consequence, for if too far apart, the loss in a crop will be considerable, while its value will be impaired by its coarseness, and if too thick, it will ripen irregularly, its lower leaves being too much excluded from air and sun to mature them.

Here allow me to digress, that I may speak of Peruvian guano, when used alone as a manure for the tobacco crop.

From its earliest history, Virginia tobacco has ranked pre-eminently high in the markets of the world, as well for its richness as delicacy of texture; now it stands but little better, if indeed as well, as the western. Why is this? Surely it cannot be attributed either to a change in our climate or soil. Is it not rather to be ascribed to the fact, that instead as formerly of growing it upon our Virginia soils, and improved lots, which from vegetable decomposition abound in those elements which enter into the composition of the plant, large quantities are being raised upon soils from which those elements have been abstracted, solely with the aid of this fertilizer?

The rationale of guano growing large, poor coarse tobacco, I conceive to be of easy solution. Such is the stimulus given the plants by this magic manure, that the absorbent vessels of its roots become so enlarged as to take up and carry to a much larger quantity of sap than is natural; its sap vessels become engorged and distended to such a degree, that even the capillary vessels, which are distributed over the surface of the leaf, are enlarged; and and while these vessels have to eliminate through the pores of the leaf a great deal of sap, but little is assimilated in consequence of the absence of those elements, which enter into the constitution of the plant, in the manure employed. Such tobacco must necessarily lose vastly in curing, while the sweating to which it is subjected during the evaporation of its sap, will give it a reddish color, with a rough and porous face.

The question might arise whether or not guano should be dispensed with as a manure for the tobacco crop. I should say not. For by combining with it the Columbian or other kinds of guano, rich in the phosphates, its defects may be in a great measure supplied, and although it can never be made to produce an article as desirable as that grown upon new lands and improved lots yet, with the increasing demand for this staple, and the impossibility of raising a sufficiency of putrescent manure to apply to the entire crop, its use should be continued.

But to return: Hills enough for planting being made (the plants being large enough to bear transplanting), cut them off and plant in the evening, there generally being sufficient season in them, when freshly prepared, to cause the plants to take root. A common error prevails of planting when the ground is too wet, especially upon stiff soils, as then the sticks with which the holes for the reception of the plants are made, compact the earth, and when dry a crust is formed almost impervious to their roots. Tobacco thus planted is also doubly liable to perish from the jar received at the first working.

Cultivation.—So soon as the tobacco has taken root sufficiently, and grown off, it should be ridged out, the row should be loosened with the cultivator, and the hills scraped off to remove the grass. The next working should be given as soon as the plants begin to spread the hill, a foot coulter should be run sufficiently near the tobacco to check its growth, and a small hill put to it. This close ploughing, is especially necessary, if the tobacco shall have grown off rapidly, otherwise it will probably be of narrow leaf. It is even now necessarily to attend to the worming. The last ploughing should be given just as the most forward plants are coming in to top, the earth should be thrown to the tobacco, with a turning plough, and a good hill made, observing so to divide the step as to allow the water to pass off freely. Scraping up, when required, completes the cultivation; in this operation, all loose earth should be drawn to the hill, and the row scraped down to a hard surface, to permit the water to pass off quickly. Firing may, (I am satisfied,) be guarded against to a considerable extent, by being careful never to disturb the roots of the tobacco after it comes into top, and by keeping the spaces between the hills divided, and the row scraped up, to prevent sobbing. Plants, as well as animals, have their peculiar idiosyncrasy; for while some may be improved by continued working and excessive moisture, certain it is, that either corn or tobacco, are liable to fire, if their roots are disturbed about their period of fructification; nor is it to be wondered at since at this stage of their existence, when the greatest amount of support is required, the supply is cut off by severing their lateral roots, or by their decay.

The tobacco should be primed to about six inches. In topping, the most forward plants should be topped to twelve, the next to ten, and towards the middle of August to eight leaves, after which time fewer leaves should be left. The tobacco should be wormed and the suckers pulled off at least once a week, and should never be cut until entirely ripe, unless forced to do so from disease. The tobacco being cut and secured from sun-burning, should as soon as fallen be removed to the house, and not more than eight or ten plants put upon each stick, and the sticks placed at least ten inches apart upon the tier poles. It should then be left until it has yellowed, when small fires made of dry old field pine, clear of lightwood, should be applied; the heat for the first two or three days should not exceed 100 degrees, about the third or fourth day it should be increased to 115 or 120 degrees, and kept up until the leaf becomes pretty dry. The fires should then be allowed to burn down, and when the leaf comes in order they are again applied and kept up with increased heat until both leaf and stem are cured. Houseburning is frequently the result of allowing the stem to absorb from the leaf, when it is imperfectly cured. No further use of fires is necessary to dry out, the only precautions required being to keep the floors of the barns covered with straw, to prevent the moisture from the ground affecting the tobacco upon the lower tiers. In stripping, the most experiend hands should assort the tobacco into first and second quality of lugs, and long and short leaf. The leaf should be neatly tied in bundles of six or eight leaves, taking care to keep each bundle as nearly as possible of the same length and color. The lugs of both qualities should be prized and stripped, and the leaf carefully straightened, [illegible] down and weighted, but never allowed to remain longer than two or three weeks in [illegible], otherwise it may have a rank smell imparted to it.

[illegible] up, use small sticks about two [illegible] long, and sharpened at one end, [illegible] to pass through the tobacco without [illegible] it; press the tobacco pretty closely [illegible] to exclude air as much as possible, [illegible] a part of the house vacant to allow [illegible] for opening, when you wish to prepare [illegible] ordering it. In sticking, (the tobacco having been thoroughly dried out,) take it down, [illegible] a warm south wind, so soon as it has [illegible] sufficiently to bear being moved without [illegible], place it in a bulk upon the sticks [illegible] allow it to remain until it has softened [illegible] that from laying, then take it from the sticks, and after straightening, pack it down carefully in bulk for prizing, cover closely to exclude air, and weight heavily.

When about to prize, an experienced hand should be put at the bulk, assorting both short [illegible] into two sorts according to color and [illegible], for separate hogsheads. Of the operation of prizing, it is unnecessary for me to [illegible] further than to remark, that fine tobacco [illegible] packed, rather than prized, and that [illegible] or leaf should be prized sufficiently hard to make hogsheads of good [illegible].

RICHARD [illegible] TAYLOR.

Southern Planter.

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON THE SUGAR CANE.—When we take into consideration the quantity of sugar cane raised, and the number of persons engaged in it last year, I am surprised that we cannot hear from more men than we do, on the cultivation, manufacturing, &c., of the cane. (Particularly from those men that have formed themselves into a Sorghum Growers' Association in Ohio.) We hope, if they take an interest in it, they will give the public their experience.

Presuming that rich land and good seed are secured, the land deeply plowed, well pulverized, seed planted, &c., as directed in a former chapter, I will now proceed to give what I consider the method to cultivate the sorghum. For it is with it, as with corn and many other crops, without a proper cultivation, we cannot expect to be benefitted by an abundant harvest. Should the ground by any means become hard over the seed, before it comes up, it is a good plan to take a garden-rake or something similar, and loosen the top of the ground. Last year, by pursuing that course, there were many plants that came forth and made healthy cane, that would have perished, they being curled under the hard ground.

When the cane appears, and is two or three inches high, so that it can be seen across the field—if a field crop—take a light, two-horse, three-cornered harrow; have it so arranged that the two front teeth will stand about ten inches apart, hitch on two horses, drive them so as to straddle each row, letting each wing of the harrow nearly reach to the rows on the right and left; when done, the most of the ground will be harrowed twice. Have a careful boy with a potato hook, to follow and throw off the clods and scratch round the plants, where the harrow has not loosened the ground, and set up all plants that may be covered up or bent over. Should there be any spots missing, dig small holes in those spots, then take a hoe, and go to where the cane stands too thick, and remove to those places that are missed. If the plants are properly removed, and it is done when the ground is moist, the difference will scarcely be perceived from the balance of the crop in the fall. In the second tending, take a steel-tooth cultivator, six or eight days from the harrowing, go twice in each row, having a boy or man, as before, to follow and throw off all clods, remove all weeds and grass; at this time, leave nothing but the cane standing in the field, then proceed to the thinning as desired, leaving from twice to three times as many stalks on the ground as you would of corn. Then sprinkle white plaster on the cane, at the rate of one bushel per acre. The third tending should be done with the cultivator, then plaster as before.

The balance of the work ought to be with a double-shovel plow. In no case ought the ground to be ridged up round the cane. In all cases the cultivation should cease when the seed-panicles begin to make their appearance.

The difference between Sugar Cane and Indian Corn. In corn, we want to throw the strength in the ear, by late plowing among it. Not so in the sugar cane. We want the strength to remain in the stalk. Should there be much of a crop-out, don't wait for frost or the seed to mature, but commence by the middle of September to cut up and haul to the mill. Some advise cutting the cane and leaving it in small piles in the field, to cure, and in case of good weather, that may answer, or should there not be frost nor rain, it may be a good plan to strip the blades off, and let the corn stand a few days in the field. In my experience, the best method, with what is worked before heavy frosts, is to take it immediately from the field to the mill, from the mill to the evaporator, or whatever it is boiled in. As there will be much competition in sugar-mills, evaporators, &c., this fall, I shall reserve what I have to say on them until my next chapter on the manufacturing the cane into syrup, &c.

In case some might inquire what they should do with their cane, if it was not worked up before freezing and heavy frosts came, I would say, if you have not plenty of shed room, to store away your cane in small bundles. Cut it and shock it in good sized shocks, as you would Indian corn in the field.—A. H. WREEN.

Mt. Gilead, Ohio. *Ohio Farmer.*

HATCHING AND CARE OF YOUNG CHICKENS.—*Mr. Editor:* As the season has arrived ed when the fancier and breeder is making preparation to increase his stock of poultry, a few hints may not be inappropriate or useless to the general reader.

In making arrangements to hatch poultry, nature is the best guide to study. But as our domestic poultry are in an artificial state, a slight deviation from the natural laws must in most cases be observed, for while fowls in a wild state lay no more eggs than they can cover, we find it more profitable to remove their eggs from day to day, for by so doing we increase the number from each, and consequently derive more profit from them. Again, in a state of nature we find fowls make their nests on the ground, on or under some dry, warm, and well protected ledge or bank. This method cannot be acted on unless the nest is well protected from all sorts of vermin, as we have frequently had a whole hatching of eggs stolen in the night from under a hen. The only rule that can be given is to study nature and follow her rules, as near as may be, varying to suit the particular circumstances under which you are situated. Some fowls will not often manifest a desire to set, unless a number of eggs are suffered to remain in the nest, while others will, after laying a certain number varying from 15 to 50, show a desire to set longer, which is readily known by clucking, which is continued until her chicks are half grown. In some cases when their desire to set it not humored by giving them eggs, they will in a few days go to laying again, and in others it grows in a few days to an ungovernable passion, and they cannot be deterred from their purpose, either by removing their eggs, or by a cruel practice observed by some of dousing or half drowning them in cold water. The proper way when you do not wish to set them, is to put them in a small room or box without a nest, in which is a perch to roost on, and any fowl but an old inveterate will give over in the course of 4 or 5 days. On the other hand, when it is desired to have them set, it is best to try them with chalk or porcelain eggs for a day or two before putting under the eggs you design for hatching, but previous to setting the fowls, the nest should be examined to be sure it is free from lice—and fresh hay or straw should be furnished, among which it would be well to sprinkle dry wood ashes, tobacco stems, or pennyroyal, which will serve as a preventive to their becoming lousy. The number of eggs must of course vary, according to the size of the eggs and hen—9 to 15 is the usual number; be sure and not put too many under, and the newest laid eggs of the average size should be the ones selected. The best hens for setting and rearing their young are those from two to three years of age, with a broad lady well feathered, and large wings and not too long on the leg.

Twenty-one days is the usual time in which a good sitter will bring out her chicks, and as soon as she becomes a mother, a change in her character is at once noticed. The following beautiful remarks from an eminent author (Dickson), on the maternal character of the hen, so nearly embodies what we would write, that we cannot forbear the quotation:

"The tenderness and solicitude of the hen for her little ones, and the alteration which maternal love has produced in her temper and and her habits, are really worthy of admiration. Previously, she was ravenous, insatiable, vagrant, and timid; but as soon as she becomes a mother, she becomes frugal, generous, courageous, and intrepid; she assumes, indeed, all the qualities that distinguish the cock, and even carries them to a higher degree of perfection. When we see her come into the poultry-yard, surrounded by her little ones, for the first time, she seems as if she was proud of her new dignity, and took a pleasure in performing her duty. Her eyes are lively, animated, and constantly on the alert; her looks are so quick and rapid that she could take in every object at one glance, and she appears to discover at once the smallest seed on the ground, which she points out to her young ones, and, in the clouds, the bird of prey she dreads for their sake; and giving them notice by a doleful cry, she induces them immediately to hide themselves under her protecting wings.

"Incessantly taken up with the welfare of her chickens, she excites them to follow her, and to eat. She picks their food, she scratches the ground in search of worms, which she gives up to them: she stops now and then, she squats down, and forming a cradle as it were with her wings, she invites her tender offspring to come and gather around, and warm themselves beneath her. She continues to bestow these cares on them till they are of no further use to them, which takes place when the chickens are quite feathered, and when they are come to half the size they are to grow to."

The first day after hatching, the chicks do not need food, and should remain in the nest. The second day they may be removed to a dry and sheltered spot, where they may be warm and not exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, and may be fed sparingly but often, with hard-boiled eggs, curd, coarse corn meal and millet, but all watery food should be avoided. When 8 or 10 days old, scalded Indian meal, screenings, millet, etc., well be readily eaten. Pure water should always be at hand in shallow vessels, and care must always be observed to keep them from the damp. When they run it should be in a grass plot, and be in their coops until the dew is off the grass, for experience has shown that cold and damps, when combined, is a most fruitful source of disease in all poultry, but more especially fatal to the young. At the end of six weeks the chickens, having become large and strong, are usually left by the hen, who goes to laying again and will in the course of 5 or 6 weeks have another brood; but as my remarks have been rather more extended than I intended, I must defer until some future time some other hints in regard to the management of poultry.

E. S. RALPH, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Stock Journal.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.—The following is an excellent method of preserving hams through the summer. After they have been properly salted and smoked, put each one into a bag which has been dipped into a very strong salt brine and then dried.

The salt forms a crust upon the cloth which renders it impervious to insects of any kind. Tie up the mouth of each sack tightly and hang them up in a dry cool room, and there will be no trouble in keeping them in good condition. The above method, although not new to all, is not generally known.—R. H. P.

Homestead.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN ST. LOUIS.—The scaffolding of Trinity Church, now being erected in St. Louis, fell on Monday, injuring ten workmen. The Democrat says:

The scaffold upon which they stood had no middle support, its only props being at the ends. Some laborers were engaged in wheeling large rocks on this frail fixture, and with an unusual degree of indiscretion they "dumped" them with great force. This caused the timbers to give way in the center, and the unfortunate men were precipitated to the ground, striking heavily upon some sharp rocks below.

The names of the men who were injured are Michael Laughlin, Patrick Laughlin, William Foley, Thomas Gillooly, John Norton, Dennis Quealy, James Shannon, and Thomas Hill. The ninth, we believe, saved himself by jumping a very great distance to a plank. John Norton, head mason of the work, was badly wounded. His back was broken, and it is thought he cannot possibly survive. James Shannon, a carpenter, was so severely injured about the head that his recovery is considered doubtful.

☞The telegraph line between this city and Lake Providence, La., is complete. Yesterday the first despatch was received by P. B. Scally. The line is indebted to the energy of Col. Horace B. Tebbetts for its completion.

☞What sweet and delicate little stanzas these are:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ASLEEP.

BY LIZZIE C. SMITH.

Little, pale face with the dream-shadows over it
Hushed in the moonlight, and peaceful, and calm,
Soft stars drop dew-cells upon it, and cover it;
Zephyr-lips kiss it with kisses of balm.
Hushed in a slumber so white and so breathless
"Will she not waken to know of my love?
Know of my worship so holy so deathless,
Pure as the star-blossoms dropt from above?"

Wan is the moonlight, and fainter and whiter
Quiver the dream-shadows over her cheek;
All her free hair, with the dew trembles lighter,
"Will she awake to my love if I speak?"
Now her sweet dream, like a breath over roses,
Melts on her lips in a tender joy-smile;
From its brief sorrows, her warm heart reposes,
Lost in a vision of love all the while.

"Awake little maiden to love that is deeper—
Love that for you is so perfectly wise;
Rest your bright head on my heart little sleeper—
Bury my love in the depths of your eyes."

☞This is perfectly refreshing.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

AFTER SCHOOL.

BY S. E. S.

The shadows have passed o'er the dial's face,
Until four to the afternoon.
And the clouds have floated with pearly grace
All day o'er the fields of June.
Now the hour has come when the school is out,
And the urchins, with happy glee,
Leaving their grammars and slates about,
Away from the school-house flee.

Some linger not for the twilight shades,
But quietly homeward go,
While some haste on to the forest glades,
Where sweet wild blossoms grow.

Charley and Ned, and the most of the boys,
Troop off where the shadows fall,
To play until dark with a merry noise
At a boisterous game of ball;
Harry and George, who have quarreled all day,
Leap over the meadow bars
To "fight it out" in the old-fashioned way
Till the sunbeams break in "stars."
Their ardor grows dim; they have "fought like men,"
And Harry has won the day,
And grandly forgiving each other then,
There's none so loving as they!

Willie, the dreamer, steals off to the brook,
Where the alders and hazels grow,
And reads from the leaves of an ancient book
Legends and tales of long ago;
How his bosom throbs to the rhymes drawn out
From depths of passion and pain,
As his thoughts flow on through mazes of doubt,
Which the poet makes clear again;
Then he counts his dreams on his fingers o'er,
In Chaucer's or Spenser's rule,
And deems life's fruit hath yielded its core,
As he hopes, and rhymes, after school.

Six little maidens fly off to the woods,
Shouting and singing songs and glees,
While their laughter bubbles in rippling floods,
Floating up to the forest trees;
They frighten the hare and the rabbit meek
From their haunts in the waving grass,
And brush the dew from the wild grape's cheek,
When it kisses them as they pass;
Carrie and Jennie sit long in the glade,
Leaning over the deep clear pools,
And weaving the moss in a soft green braid
Tell stories of ghosts and ghouls.

But Lizzie goes wandering down the lane
With a wistful look in her eyes,
Which are dewy and soft as the summer rain
When it falls from the summer skies;
And her heart beats fast as her steps grow slow,
For she passes, along her way,
The graveyard where dear ones are sleeping so—
Father and mother, there they lay—
And the tears flow over her patient eyes,
Where the shadows lay brown and cool,
For there's no one to greet her with sweet surprise
In her lonely home after school.

But slowly the daylight glances away,
And the children, with tired feet,
Weary of freedom and flushed with play,
Haste to the home-lights burning sweet.
How timid they grow as the evening breeze
Rustling steals through the swaying grass,
And start as the shadows fall from the trees,
Creeping over them as they pass;
A moment they pause at the well-worn gate,
Clicking its latch in the twilight cool,
To shout a "good night" to their comrades late,
Who have tarried too long after school.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞The Frankfort Commonwealth copies the announcement of the death of Mr. Berud from our columns and says:

It would be superfluous to add anything to what has been so well and truly said by the editors of the Journal. They have done but simple justice to the many virtues of the deceased. We knew him intimately for a number of years—and it was but two short weeks ago that we had the pleasure of pressing his hand and passing an hour in pleasant conversation with him—and a more kind-hearted, mode, and generous man never lived. And now, alas! he is gone. We drop a tear to thy memory, friend Bernd:

"Are, turn and weep. 'Tis manliness
To be heart-broken here;
For the grave of earth's best nobleness,
Is watered by the tear."

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 12th and via Queenstown on the 13th has arrived here.

The North American arrived at Liverpool on the 10th and the Arago at Southampton on the 11th.

Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily is the only prominent topic, nothing authentic as to his landing. It is believed that the insurrection continued in the interior.

There was a panic at Shanghai and business was suspended owing to the advance of the rebels.

Strong opposition was threatened by the Derby party in the House of Lords to the repeal of the paper duty.

Lord Wodehouse explained the result of negotiations in Central America. He said the Nicaragua treaty was signed but not yet ratified. The right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognized.

It is rumored that fifty Savoyards recently attacked a custom-house on the Geneva frontier. Shots were exchanged. The Swiss authorities lodged a complaint at Turin.

Garibaldi's force, 2,200 strong, embarked on three steamships at midnight on the 5th, well provided with arms, ammunition, &c. Nearly 6,000 persons flocked to the beach to bid them God speed.

The enthusiasm of the troops at Genoa was so great that it was necessary to confine them to the barracks to prevent them deserting to enroll themselves.

Garibaldi had sanguine hopes of cutting out one of the Neapolitan frigates on the watch for him.

Meks Medici, Garibaldi's lieutenant, was to start in a few days with 3,000 more volunteers.

Garibaldi is said to have exchanged for gold 3,000,000 francs in notes at the Bank of Genoa. It is stated that the expedition was not to land in Sicily, but is intended to create a diversion in Calabria.

The headquarters of the insurgents was at Cefala, some fifteen leagues from Palermo. The royal troops several times attacked their position unsuccessfully.

The latest reports are that Garibaldi had landed at Ortessa, in Calabia, and that an insurrectionary movement had taken place in Calabia. Garibaldi took with him his only son and George Manin, the only son of the the illustrious defender of Venice. M. Von Planer permanently succeeds Baron Bruck as Austrian Minister of Finance. O'Donnell had returned to Madrid and was received enthusiastically. It is reported that the Russian intrigues in Turkey were strong and a Russian force was being concentrated on Perth.

India and China mails with Calcutta and Hong Kong dates to March 30th came by the Persia. It is rumored that a collision had occurred between the Russians and Chinese on the frontier. The ultimatum of the Allies was declared to the Chinese authorities on the 8th of March and an answer was expected in the course of the week. The Allies occupy Chirsaw. British troops are arriving rapidly at India.

Paris, 13th.—Letters from Genoa state that Col. Medici, a friend of Garibaldi, is forming a second expedition to Sicily, for which 6,000 volunteers are already enrolled. Great excitement exists at Lombardy, from whence almost all the volunteers have come, but it is asserted that Government will be asked to prevent the departure of the expedition. The Patrie asserts that the Neapolitan Government is able to defend itself against all attacks. One account states that Garibaldi would land at Terracina; another account says at Calabria. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is expected here on Tuesday.

Rome, Tuesday.—Gen. Lamorciere continues to concentrate the Papal troops at Tablis. The King of Naples subscribes 1,000,000 scudi to the Papal loan.

ST. JOSEPH, May 21.

The Pikes Peak Express, with Denver City dates to the 15th inst., has arrived.

The weather was clear and pleasant but cool.

Advices from the headwaters of the Blue state that rich gulch diggings had been discovered containing lump gold varying in value from $1 to $17 the lump, within from 2 to 18 feet of the surface.

New discoveries were daily being made in the vicinity of Gregory's of a promising character.

Emigration was pouring in in perfect torrents from the States. It was estimated that 5,000 arrived via the Platte route last week. The other routes were also reported thronged.

Business was still dull, with very little gold coming in from the mines.

The Indians of the plains were still holding a conference at the head of Bijou creek in reference to the encroachments of the whites on their grounds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 21.

The central overland pony express arrived this afternoon at half past four, with California dates to May 11. The telegraph lines were down between Placerville and San Francisco. Consequently we have no advices after the express left San Francisco. A rider was killed by Indians on the California end—mail and despatches saved. The express was detained a day and a half by this misfortune.

San Francisco, May 11, P. M.—Business more active from second hands and a good trade has been done with the country, but the increased movement from first hands has been brought about by concessions and forced sales at auction. The whole tone of the market is weaker, and nearly every article that has been managed heretofore has been brought down to its real value.

The news indicating the nomination of Douglas by the Charleston Convention caused much embarrassment among the Democracy, but there being much uncertainty they could not afford to express their satisfaction or disappointment.

In two or three days telegraphic communication will be complete between San Francisco and Visalia. The latter place is 210 miles southeast on the Butterfield overland route.

The overland mail, with St. Louis dates to April 16th, reached San Francisco on the 9th, bringing over 10,000 letters, the largest number ever received here at one time.

The late rains have considerably damaged the crops of hay and grain in certain sections, but generally the growing crops throughout California and Oregon promise an abundant harvest.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The cattle disease of Massachusetts is attracting attention in Congress. The House Committee on Agriculture having been directed by a resolution, to inquire in the subject, they sent for the Secretary of the U. S. Agricultural Society to-day who gave a succinct history of the disease.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The President has tendered the commissionership under the treaty with Paraguay to John Van Buren.

A dispatch from Washington says that the Government has proposed to Peru to pay $400,000 in full for all claims, and that American Commissioners be appointed to investigate claims and pay out the money at Washington. Peru declines the proposition.

NEW YORK, May 23.

A private letter from the South announces that Houston will run as an independent candidate.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Monday's Proceedings.

Senate.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania for an alteration in the revenue law. He said he should press this question so that he might know who were the friends of this measure.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a special message of the President, similar to that communicated to the Senate on Saturday, recommending further legislation in regard to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. Branch said in addition to the slaves recaptured by the Mohawk unofficial information had been received that another cargo had been seized on the coast of Cuba. Hence there should be prompt action on the part of Congress. It appeared to him that the only additional legislation required was an explanation and construction of the act heretofore passed. His motion as amended was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Somer introduced a bill to establish a uniform bill of bankruptcy; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Much confusion followed in consequence, and an ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment, substituting the 18th, which Mr Montgomery accepted, but refused to accept a further amendment by Mr. Sherman, providing for evening sessions.

The resolution was adopted—126 against 75.

Monday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether some action is not necessary to provide for the better safety of passengers between New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Hale offered a joint resolution that both houses adjourn on Monday, the 10th of June.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the effectual suppression of the slave trade was taken up and sundry amendments offered. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson made lengthy comments in opposition to the slave trade and in support of the bill for its more effectual suppression.

Mr. Davis's Territorial resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Toombs made a long speech, concluding by calling on his political friends to put the stamp of disapproval on the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty. There was a gleam of light coming from Chicago—Acteon had been devoured by his own dogs. He called on the Democracy to unite against the common foe, and while vindicating the Southern seceders of Charleston, wanted them to return to Baltimore with the view of uniting to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. Hammond read a brief legal argument against squatter-sovereignty.

Mr. Pugh explained briefly that he should vote for most of the resolutions.

Mr. Hale could tell his Northern Democratic friends that the Southern wing always would control the party. The great object of the Federal Constitution was the establishment of an independent judiciary. He charged that the action of the Democracy was to defeat the action of the founders of the government in this respect. It had filled up the bench with politicians, and worse than that, sought to make the Supreme Court a sort of stakeholder between contending factions of parties. He denied that the Dred Scott decision bound anybody on the political questions at issue. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Duell introduced a bill granting 160 acres of land to each officer and soldier who had served in the army for a period of five years, although not in any of the wars in which the country had been engaged.

Other bills were introduced in relation to bounty lands.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of June; much confusion followed in consequence. An ineffectual motion was made to table it.

Mr. Sherman proposed an amendment substituting the 18th, which Mr. Montgomery accepted, but refused a further amendment by Mr. Sherman providing for evening sessions. The resolution was adopted, 126 against 55.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the enlargement of the branch of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

On motion of Mr. Curtiss, the Pacific Railroad was made the special order on and after Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the House, under a suspension of the rules, took up the Homestead bill, as amended by the Senate, and substituted therefor the original House bill, by 104 against 59, so the subject will again go to the Senate.

The House passed the Senate amendment to regulate and increase the pay of the officers of the navy. It gives them an aggregate of 25 per cent over the present salaries.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor bill.

The proceedings were more than ordinarily turbulent throughout.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Stanton said the reputation of the House and of the country would be promoted by an adjournment.

Mr. Sherman wanted to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Adjourned.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial in favor of changing the tariff.

Mr. Fessenden called up the Deficiency bill as returned from the House. The latter had stricken out the provision for paying the widow of Lewis F. Linn arrears of mileage.

The Senate, after some debate, receded from its amendment.

Mr. Thompson introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of Augustus S. Baldwin to the active list as Lieutenant in the navy.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to grant the alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Pearce the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and the Committee of Conference was ordered to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Davis's Territorial Resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Hale resumed his remarks. He corrected the statement made by Messrs. Lane and Pugh in regard to the action of Indiana on the introduction of slaves. He contended that Indiana did petition for a suspension law prohibiting slavery for ten years, and Congress refused.

Slaves were taken in afterwards in violation of law, and the courts decided that the ordinance of '87 was binding, and all slaves, by virtue of it, emancipated. It was useless to deny that the ordinance of '87 was regarded as legal and binding. He read Mr. Randolph's speech in opposition to the petition of Indiana Territory, and said the growth of that State had demonstrated the wisdom of the refusal. He next referred to the interference of the Supreme Court in political questions, and said, in doing so, they hurt unduly, but damaged their own reputations. He hooted at the idea that the Dred Scott decision disposed of the rights and interests of fifteen States of the Union who were no parties to the suit. The claim was perfectly monstrous. No court or no caucus could settle this question of the age. He argued at length to show that the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories had been constantly exercised and acknowledged.

Mr. Pugh said the ordinance of 1787 was never popular in the Northwest. The officers appointed under it ruled that section with a rod of iron. The ordinance of 1787 was never legally passed; slaves were held in all that territory in spite of the ordinance. Illinois, as well as Indiana, protested against the prohibition of slavery. But for foreign emigration, that filled up the Northwest, slavery had not been driven out; 40,000 ordinances would not have done it.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Senate.—A message was received from the President in relation to the capture of the negroes off the Isle of Pines by the U. S. steamer Wyandotte. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the Secretary of War, in regard to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of sending an inquiry to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Davis contended that it could only be addressed to the President.

House.—The Senate Pacific Telegraph bill being under consideration, Mr. Alley spoke of the vast importance of such a communication between the two oceans, which cannot be effected for years to come except by this measure. He denied that it creates a monopoly. It conveys no exclusive privilege, but merely grants the right of way.

A number of gentlemen earnestly sought the floor, amid much confusion.

Mr. Colfax said that they wanted action, not speeches.

Mr. Smith, of Va., thought it unfair that the debate should be confined to the friends of the bill.

Mr. Alley replied.

The appropriation bill was then taken up. The committee non-concurred in an amendment requiring official reports to exclude undelivered speeches, but concurred in the amendment striking out appropriation for an auxiliary guard, and the bill passed. It appropriates about $5,700,000.

The House went into committee on coast survey, &c., appropriation bill.

On voting upon the amendments it was frequently ascertained that a quorum was not in attendance. Several parliamentary means were resorted to for the purpose of securing one. At seven o'clock the doors were closed to hear excuses of the absentees. Some of which were on account of sickness or absence from the city; other reasons were also given of a commercial character, which excited much merriment.

Mr. Bouligny said that he had paired off for life and was now on his wedding tour. Mr. Winslow, it was stated, was to-day very assiduous in his attendance on the Japanese, and therefore it was reasonable to suppose that he was now absent extending National courtisies to the great Tycon. [Laughter.] Those whose excuses were not satisfactory were fined.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, all further proceedings on call were dispensed with. The House then again went into committee of the whole on the civil appropriation bill, and soon thereafter reported it to the House with various amendments. The House then adjourned.

TERRIFIC TORNADO AT SALEM, IND.—*Two Persons Killed and Several Severely Wounded.*

SALEM, May 21, P. M.

A most terrific storm has just passed over this town, scattering ruin in every direction. About 2 o'clock P. M. the sky commenced darkening to the westward, and at 2:30 the storm reached its height. Several houses in and about the town were unroofed, and many were completely demolished. Amongst those in town was Johnson's grocery at the northwest corner of the public square, in which several persons had taken shelter from the storm, and from which they narrowly escaped with their lives. The grocery was immediately adjoining the new block of buildings erecting by Dawson Lyon, one end of which, that next to Johnson & Tully's grocery, was at its full height, and the brick being newly set soon gave way, and a great portion of the end wall fell with a tremendous crash on the roof of the grocery, burying two men in the ruins, the others having escaped unhurt. The men were rescued as soon as possible, one, Levi Wright, escaping with a few slight scratches, while the other was seriously but it is thought not dangerously injured.

Accounts are arriving hourly from the country districts of disasters more or less destructive of life and property, and while I pen this scrawl a number of the citizens are out at "Bunker-Hill" school-house, about a mile and a half north of town, endeavoring to extricate the children from its ruins. This school-house was built of brick. There were quite a number of children at school at the time of the storm, and were all buried in its its ruins. Two are known to be killed and several others including the teacher, are seriously injured. The latter is reported to have a leg and arm broken and is otherwise badly bruised.

The railroad depot suffered considerably, the tin roofing being nearly all swept off and twisted up like so much paper. Mr. S. Brown had a very fine new house unroofed and Mr. Robert Harris had a considerable portion of the roof of his dwelling carried away. Mr. Smith's cabinet shop was completely demolished. Trees are blown in all directions.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Rape Case. — We learn that one night last week a young man named David Phipps committed a rape upon the person of a Mrs. Beasley, both living in the neighborhood of Mitchell. Mrs. Beasley's husband was absent at the time, but returned the same night, and on the following day a warrant was procured for the arrest of Phipps and delivered to a constable, who summoned a posse of twelve men, and at night surrounded the house where Phipps was, and demanded his surrender. The owner of the house barred his door and refused them admittance. While this was going on, Phipps raised a window and made for the brush, successfully making his escape.

Bedford (Ind.) Independent.

ITEMS.

Two shocks of earthquakes were experienced at Lexington, Ga., on the evening of the 21th ult., the same day of the shock in Tennessee. One of the concussions was sufficient to "dash water out of a tumbler on the tea-table and rattle the crockery considerably on a sideboard."

The Topeka Tribune says: "Emigration is now flowing into Kansas with more rapidity than at any other time in the history of the Territory. We greatly mistake if the next census of Kansas does not show a population of at least one hundred and thirty thousand."

Two Americans have opened a hotel upon the American plan in Hokodadi, Japan. It is pleasant to think that the eccentric heathen people of that section of the globe will have an opportunity of regaling themselves with matutinal "cocktails" and postprandial "brandies and water," prepared on scientific principles.

A woman in Newark, N. J., wore a flint ring which was so tight that its removal by ordinary means was impossible, and, the finger commencing to decompose, it was found necessary to amputate it. The superstitious woman manifested more uneasiness in parting with the ring than with the finger.

Mr. Reuben Blackburn, a respectable citizen of Scriven county, Georgia, was horribly murdered last week by a negro man, who afterwards threw him in the fire. The body of the murdered man was nearly consumed before it was discovered.

Joseph L. Ewing, Esq., an aged and highly respected citizen of Davidson county, and a Representative in the Tennessee Legislature of 1857-8, died on Wednesday night last at his residence on White's Creek. He was truly a good man and in all respects a most estimable citizen.

Mr. Isaac Garrettson attempted to commit suicide a few days since near Nashville by cutting his throat. He was formerly a dry goods merchant in Nashville, and was always esteemed a good citizen and an honest man. It is supposed that at the time of the rash act he was laboring under a fit of mental aberration.

Dr. Charley Kraitser, formerly a professor in the University of Virginia, died at Morrisiana, N. Y., last week. He was a native of Hungary, and having participated in the Polish revolution, fled to the United States in 1838. He was the author of several remarkable works on philology.

Chicago was infested with pickpockets during the recent session of the Republican Convention. In one day losses were reported at the Wigwam of $2,145.

Letters from Florence, received in Boston, confirm the statements in regard to the dangerous illness of Rev. Theodore Parker. For several weeks previous to the date of the letter (the latter part of April) he had been failing sensibly, while a serious depression of spirits reacted upon his bodily condition.

A short time ago, a white man presented himself for repairs to a surgeon at Chicago, minus the whole of his lower lip, which had been bitten off by a negro in a fight. The amputated lip was found upon the floor of the room in which the contest had occurred, and stitched on in the faint hope that a "union" might again be effected.

Much excitement has been created at Swansboro', N. C., by the discovery of a marriage between a light mulatto man and a white woman. By the laws of the State, the union is illegal and void, and the clergyman who performed the ceremony—Mr. Peeler—rendered guilty of misdemeanor.

The stable and shed of F. H. Orendorf, at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., was fired and destroyed with its contents on Friday last. The incendiary had the humanity to remove a valuable and favorite horse before firing the building.

The State Department at Washington is in receipt of late despatches from our Ministers at London and Paris. Mr. Dallas intimates, it is said, that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe.

Gen. La Vega, recently taken prisoner at San Luis Potosi by the Liberalists and shot, was captured by Capt. May at Resaca de la Palma, and subsequently at Cerro Gordo. All the prisoners taken with Gen. La Vega were shot.

Edward Reed, who was recently convicted of highway robbery in Charleston, S. C., and sentenced for execution on the first Friday in June, has received a commutation of sentence from Gov. Gist, on condition of imprisonment until the 1st of January, 1861, or of leaving the State.

A man by the name of Perkins has been arrested in Groveland, Mass., on the charge of bigamy. He has one wife living in Derry, N. H.; another in Concord, N. H.; a third in Danvers, Mass., and a fourth in Groveland, Mass.

The box mill of Mr. Taylor, at South Danvers, Mass., was burned on Friday last. There were other occupants of the buildings besides Mr. Taylor. A portion was used by Mr. Calvin Pierce for the manufacture of boxes; by Mr. O. D. Howe, shoe finisher; and Messrs. Taggart & Son, who had a glazing machine for dressing morocco. In addition to the above, about 25 cords of bark, belonging to different parties, were consumed.

Wm. F. Crookshanks has been convicted in St. Mary's county, Md., and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for assaulting with intent to kill James H. Loker, of St. Inigoes district.

The United States steamship Wyandotte, Captain Stanley, sailed from Key West on the 7th for a cruise along the south side of Cuba. The Mohawk, Capt. Craven, will follow her soon.

Dr. T. E. Semple, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, has resigned his commission.

The wines of Mr. Hulsemann, the late Austrian charge at Washington, were sold at auction in New York on Thursday for $3,305.

Hen Burroughs, a member of Congress from New York, is lying hopelessly ill at home, of cancer in the stomach.

Mr. Barnes of Camden, Oneida County, a man of over 60 years of age, recently ran away with a Miss Barnes, aged 16. He was a married man, and she was his wife's sister.

Gibbs L. Elliott, deceased, of Charleston, South Carolina, left in his will $100 to the Mount Vernon Association.

Dr. Satterly, of the U. S. army, residing in Sixth avenue, near Forty-first street, New York, last week was thrown from his carriage in consequence of the horse having taken fright, and was severely injured.

The latest dispatch from Mr. Harris, consul general in Japan, to the State Department, is dated the 14th February last. No confirmation of his reported death has been received there up to this day.

The maple sugar crop of the North has vastly exceeded that of any other year. The season has been remarkably favorable for its production. Such large quantities have been raised that the price has ruled very low—from six to eight cents per pound for red good sugar.

The Post Office Deficiency bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, although apparently appropriating a much larger amount, really appropriates but little over $3,600,000 out of the Treasury, over and above the postages on hand.

Mr. John Donahoe, the assistant in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, has been appointed agent in the place of the late lamented Fountain Beckham, one of the victims of old John Brown's raid.

The Emperor Napoleon, through his Secretary, has written to a firm in Sheffield acknowledging the receipt of a hunting-knife and breathing the most friendly expressions towards England.

James Shaffer, baggage master on the Western Maryland Railway, was painfully though not seriously crushed between two cars on Saturday at Owings' Mills.

Nineteen Germans at Six Mile Creek, Michigan, who drank of some beer boiled in an earthen vessel last week, were poisoned in consequence of some of the glazing becoming dissolved in the beer, and one of their number died.

The Princess Mathilde, in preparing for her appearance in the costume of an Egyptian princess at the fancy ball recently given by the Empress of France, employed Girauld, a prominent artist of Paris, to paint her face, arms, and neck to a bronze color. The work occupied the artist three hours. When in full costume, the Princess seemed to be a living picture of the times of Sesostris or the Pharaohs.

Locusts are beginning to make their appearance in the northwestern section of Shenandoah county, Va. In some instances hogs have been killed by feeding upon them too freely.

It is supposed that the Southern Convention at Richmond will await the issue of the convention at Baltimore (should the latter have heart enough to assemble) before they proceed to act. But suppose the adjourned convention at Baltimore should determine to await the issue at Richmond! What then? As Puff says in the critic—"There's a situation for you! there's an heroic group! We have them at a dead lock—for each is afraid to let go first."

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared that she knew a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, Madam!" cried Cœlebs, in a rage. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady. Cœlebs evaporated.

The Rev. Dr. L. F. Dimmick, pastor of the Congregational Church, at Newburyport, Mass., died suddenly last week, from disease of the heart.

On Monday evening last Mr. Gudykunst, the express agent at Jersey Shore, Pa., while on his way home from his office, was knocked down and robbed of $500. He had between $1,000 and $5,000 in his possession at the time which was left untouched.

"Heenan butter" is the latest novelty. Of course it is very strong.

As proof of the classical readiness of the Hon. Charles Sumner, it is related that, being detained at a crossing by a 'bus, he was heard to say—"*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina nostra?*" On another occasion he lost his hat from the top of a stage coach. It being picked up by a boy who got down, Mr. Sumner in the following mouth, after a visit to the college library, suddenly said—"*Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem.*" Upon losing a heavy bet on a match between two pacing horses to wagons, he said—"*Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa, Catoni,*" and added that the race reminded him of the third Samnite war, B. C. 298.—*Boston Post.*

Frederick Staley loved a lady in Rochester who wouldn't love him. Last Friday he put the muzzle of a pistol to the roof of his mouth and fired it. He was a widower.

Seventeen slaves, set free by the will of the late Dr. Land, of Princess Anne county, Va., left for Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mr. Johns, a delegate at large at the Chicago Convention from Iowa, walked 150 miles to reach a railroad, that he might be present at the Convention.

A Troy paper seems to think that city can count some on the score of "muscle." After noticing the fact of Heenan being a Trojan, and the great horse-shoe feat which recently came off there, it says that the Rev. Mr. Jameson, a Baptist preacher of that city, baptized at South Berwick, Me., 56 persons by immersion in the short space of 46 minutes!

Peterson's Detector announces the appearance of a $5 note on the Bank of Northumberland, Pa., altered from a bogus medallion.

The Massachusetts Union men have named the 31st instant for their grand Bell and Everett ratification.

Lieutenant Colonel Newman, third artillery, and Major Raine, fourth infantry, are ordered to join their regiments immediately.

The joint worm has, it is said, appeared among the wheat in several counties of Virginia.

Southern Direct Importation.—The bark Lone Star, from Bordeaux, with wines, silks, fancy goods, etc., direct, has arrived at Norfolk.

There is now living in Richmond a lad between six and seven years of age, who is said to play chess with extraordinary skill. It is thought he will soon become a rival of the celebrated Paul Morphy for the champion chess belt.

Isle of Wight county, Va., was almost devastated on Sunday week by a hail storm, destroying wheat, corn, and fruit. It laid several inches deep on the ground.

R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, opposes sending delegates to Baltimore, and warmly sustains the Richmond Convention.

Hon. Schuyler Crippen, of Cooperstown—who is Fowler's alternate to the Democratic National Convention—is in favor of the nomination of Douglas, and of adhering strictly to the Cincinnati platform.

A man who had been married twice to ladies both named Catherine, advised his friends against taking dupli-*cates*.

Bribery and Church Discipline.—At a recent meeting of Baptist ministers in Providence, R. I., the question was discussed: "How a church ought to deal with a member who had taken a bribe for his vote." It was concluded that he should be admonished, and if not satisfactorily penitent, excluded as for kindred offences.

Arrest for Counterfeiting.—On Tuesday of last week Dr. W. H. Springer, of Mitchell, was arrested for passing counterfeit money, and had a preliminary examination before Rice M. Brown, Esq., who ordered him to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. While in the custody of the constable, however, a writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Emerson, who decided that the case was not made out, and the prisoner was discharged.—*Bedford (Ind.) Independent.*

Preventive Against the Curculio.—It is said that a solution of aloes and water is a preventive against this troublesome insect. Dissolve one pound of aloes in two gallons of soft water, and when the buds are swelling apply about one pint of the solution to the base of the tree. It is worth trying.

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M....Mends Mirror Frames....M
N....Mends Newel Posts....N
O....Mends Ottomans....O
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11....R....Mends Rulers....R....11
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16....E....Mends Desks....E....16
17....D....Mends Eraser Handles....D....17
18....G....Mends Globes....G....18
19....L....Mends Loosened Leaves....L....19
20....U....Mends Upholstered Furniture....U....20
21....E....Mends Egg-Beaters....E....21
22....Mends Acorn-Work....22
23....Mends Chess-Boards....23
24....Mends Fiddles....24
25....Mends Shell-Work....25
26....Mends Fillet-Work....26
27....Mends Hobby-Horses....27
28....Mends Kaleidescopes....28
29....Mends Money-Boxes....29
30....Mends Picture-Frames....30
31....Mends Seer teries....31
32....Mends Veneering....32
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35....Mends Wardrobes....35
36....Mends Parian Marble....36
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50....Mends Backgammon-Boards....50
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94....Mends Models....94
95....Mends Sewing Machine Stands....95
96....Mends Panels....96
97....Mends Pasteboard work....97
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MARRIED,

By Rev. Thos. Bottomley, May 26th, 1860, Mr. JAMES A. CONNER to Mrs. MARGARET J. MORRIS, all of this city.

At Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 17th inst., by Rev. Geo. P. Street, at the residence of W. Richards, Mr. THOMAS HENSHAW to Miss I. A. CARLAND.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. Wm. Force, Dr. J. T. LAIRD, late of Louisville, to Miss SALLIE JACKSON, of Henry county, Ky.

On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. Sam'l M. Long, by Elder R. C. Love, Mr. ROBERT T. MONTGALL and Miss SUE A., daughter of the late Alexander B. Long, all of Shelby county, Ky.

DIED,

On Monday morning, the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock, Mrs. MARTHA DUFFIELD, daughter of the late Jas. T. Turner, at H. [illegible].

In New Orleans, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his residence on Franklin street, above Jackson street, Mr. J. B. WHIPPLE, aged 44 years, a native of Louisville, Ky.

On Wednesday, 23d inst., at 4 P. M., ELLA HYATT, daughter of Wm. and Sarah A. Murphy, aged 9 months.

The Animal Kingdom.

By S. G. Goodrich.

AN ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY; being a systematic and popular description of the Habits, Structure, and Classification of Animals, from the highest to the lowest forms, with their relations to AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES & THE ARTS, with 1500 beautiful engravings, constituting a richness, variety and completeness of description and illustration surpassing any work hitherto published in Europe or America.

The above work is published under the supervision and with the approbation of Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ.

The entire work is now ready for delivery. Sold only by subscription. H. EMMONS, Agent, my21 dlaw2w&wlm. Lexington, Ky.

Original Lines.

BY J. W. W.

SOME friends are like the busy bee,
Who jump all they can then flee.
To our faces they prove true:
Behind our backs they make us out fools.
Of all their scandal and disgrace
It will most likely them deface. m22 d&w*

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AND FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF QUACKERY

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The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity. DR. T. WILLIAMS, Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 322 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. may24 dly&weow 1stp

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DR. J. H. McCANN is enabled to detect to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

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Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling at the Womb, Prolapsus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your troubles may be. I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office on the west side of First street, between Market and Jefferson streets, fourth door from the corner, Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D., Louisville, Ky. n10 weowly

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Trigg Seminary desire to employ two competent Teachers to take charge of this institution, one for the male and the other for the female department. A gentleman with a family, whose lady could assist in teaching, will be preferred in the female department. For further information, address the Trustees, at Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky., or

J. Q. MILLER, Sec'y Board of Trustees. m18 d2&w3

$800 REWARD.

Ran away from my farm opposite Shawneetown, Ills., on Sunday evening, 6th inst., two negro men, described as follows:

ISAAC, of black color, about 25 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, and weighs about 180 pounds; is very thick set and doubt made, and is quick spoken when addressed; he had a heavy beard when he left and wore a black wool hat and a dark coat.

JACK, a dark mulatto, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs about 165 pounds; is stoutly made and has thick lips and small hands; he wore a dark shammy coat and a palm leaf hat.

I have reason to believe that the negroes were enticed off, and are in company with a white man or men and are making their way to a free State. I will give a reward for the delivery of said negroes to me at Henderson, Ky., of $50 each if taken in Kentucky, or $200 each if taken north of the Ohio river, and I will give $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the man or men engaged in assisting said negroes off.

GEORGE ATKINSON.

Henderson, Ky., May 9, 1860. m15 d&w3

PUBLIC SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE, BROOD MARES, AND Eight Tuscarora Mule Colts.

ON TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next, I will sell at public auction at my Farm, 11 miles east of Lexington, on the Winchester pike, about 40 head of Durham Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and Calves; 10 superior Brood Mares, and 8 Mule Colts, by Tuscarora.

This herd of Cattle was commenced in 1845, has been bred with care, and is nearly entire, having refused to sell heifers, my sales being of bulls principally (with very few exceptions); they are fine breeders, not only of Beef Cattle, but are remarkable as milchers, and, taking it as a herd, unsurpassed as such.

The Mares are select, and the only Mares bred this season to Tuscarora.

The Mule Colts are said by judges to be the best eight seen in any one farm this season.

I shall be pleased to show the stock to any person having leisure or interest. In calling on me for the sale, Now is the time to add, I or young farmers to begin. This sale on the 12th of June, Mr. Alexander's on the 13th, Mr. Warfield's on the 14th, and Mr. Vanmeter's on the 30th of May, for certainly out of all these a good selection may be made.

Catalogues will be ready when applied for.

J. HOWARD SHEFFER.

C. T. WORLEY, Auctioneer. my 23 w2*

[Louisville Journal copy weekly to amount of $3 and charge this office.] *Lexington Observer and Reporter.*

LARGE SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

I WILL expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, at my farm, three miles from Lexington, on the Winchester turnpike, on THURSDAY, the 14th of June next (the day after R. Alexander's sale), my entire herd of

DURHAM CATTLE, Comprising about Thirty Head,

Of which there are five Bulls, the remainder Cows and Heifers.

The Cows have been bred to the premium Bull, London Duke, and will, all of them, be in calf or have calves by their sides at the time of sale.

I do not think that I exceed the bounds of reason and propriety when I say that this is among the finest herds of Short-horn Cattle in the country. Most of them are descended from my father's (the late Benj. Warfield's) celebrated herd, and have been bred with great care to the latest and finest importations from England.

Many of these animals have successfully competed for premiums at the different Fairs in Kentucky, as had the animals from which they sprung, and all are of approved blood.

☞Catalogues of this stock will be in a few days, and can be obtained by application to me at Lexington by letter or otherwise.

Breeders are invited to come and examine the stock for themselves at any time between this and the day of sale. BEN. WARFIELD.

C. T. WORLEY, Auctioneer. my2 wtd

[Louisville Weekly Journal copy till day of sale and send account to this office.] *Lexington Observer.*

Office Ohio and Mississippi Telegraph Company, ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1860.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

GEO. K. McGUNNEGLE, President. m15 bld&wt4thJune

Farm for Sale.

I will sell, on accommodating terms, my Farm, in Daviess county, close to the Hartford road, nine miles south of Owensboro. The growth of beech, sugartree, poplar, and oak shows the quality of the land. There are 350 acres, 100 of which are cleared. It is well watered and as healthy as any in the country. There are a good frame house and all necessary out-houses, with a young orchard, on the premises.

For further particulars, call on the premises or by letter addressed to me, at Masonville P. O.

A. ASHBROOK. m15 d3&w4*

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LEMON SIRUP—A pure article for sale by WILSON, PETER, & CO. m12 d&w3

TURPENTINE—50 bbls for sale by WILSON, PETER, & CO. m12 d&w3

GLASSWARE—A very large and complete assortment of Druggists' and other Glassware for sale by WILSON, PETER, & CO. m12 d&w3

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CEDAR CREEK NURSERY. J. JOHNSON & SON........P. O.—Cedar Creek.

FERN CREEK NURSERY. H. S. & C. T. DUNCAN........P. O.—Fern Creek.

SPRING DALE NURSERY. L. YOUNG & SON........P. O.—Louisville.

BEARGRASS NURSERY. CAREY, PETER, & CARY........P. O.—Louisville

EVERGREEN NURSERIES. HOBBS, WALKER, & CO........P. O.—O'Bannon's.

Ja25 wtf

KENTUCKY FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my farm, lying in Christian county, 4 miles from Hopkinsville, the county seat, a pleasant village of 3,000 population, with very fine schools. The farm contains 975 acres, with about 650 cleared, and well in clover.

This farm is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, and well arranged with a view to its every division, making it very desirable as a stock farm. There is an abundance of timber and several fine running springs; also, a well and cistern in the yard.

The improvements are good, consisting of a new frame dwelling with four rooms, three new frame negro quarters with six rooms, a very large stable capable of feeding 100 head of stock under shelter, and five large barns, enough to house 80,000 pounds of tobacco, and a superior iron screw for pressing; also, one mile of hedging in course of construction. The farm is within five miles of a turnpike road leading to Clarksville, Tenn., on the Cumberland river, which is about 21 miles.

As I am anxious to go South and purchase a cotton plantation, I will sell a good bargain and make terms very liberal. I would receive in part payment several likely negroes.

Any one wishing to buy will please address me for further particulars at Hopkinsville, Ky. J. K. GANT. ap7 wtf

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Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow [illegible], &c. n17 w

The Glenville Stock Show WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, NEAR GLENVILLE, NELSON CO., KY., On Thursday, May 31, 1860.

THE Association have greatly improved their Fair Grounds, and built an Amphitheater which will seat 2,000 persons.

Twenty-five cents will be charged for tickets. There will be no charge for entering stock.

JAS. T. BASCOM, Secretary.

Beach Fork, Ky., May 4, 1860.—my9 w4

Shelby Farm for Sale.

IN consequence of ill health I will dispose of my Farm and Tavern stand, known as "Guthrie's," 3½ to 1 miles from Shelbyville and 11 from Frankfort, on the Louisville and Frankfort turnpike, 8 miles from Bagdad Depot over a good pike. The Tavern has twelve rooms, all necessary outhouses for negroes, good stables, &c. There is between 250 and 300 acres of land, 100 of which is in timber, the balance cleared and under fence.

There is plenty of water in every field, consequently it is one of the best stock stands on the road. On the premises is a never failing orchard of fine fruit of almost every kind and variety.

Any one desiring a farm, would consult their own interest by looking at this one before making a purchase, as I believe they would be satisfied with the advantages this farm offers. S. T. ROBERTS.

m4 dlaw*

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Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have for the greater part of the past year devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent, such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS of the French and English Hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of the various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX, At No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. an23 wtf

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Gray & Markham or Robert S. Gray, are hereby notified to present them before me at my office in the town of Versailles, Ky., properly authenticated, on or before the first day of August, 1860, agreeable to an order of the Woodford Circuit Court at the April term, 1860, of said court, in the suit in the name of Dudly M. Ball, Trustee, &c., against R. S. Gray's creditors.

GEO. T. COTTON, M. C. W. C. C. my2 w2m

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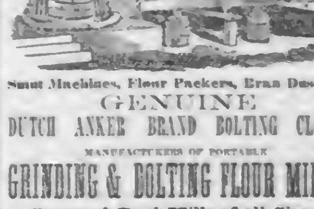

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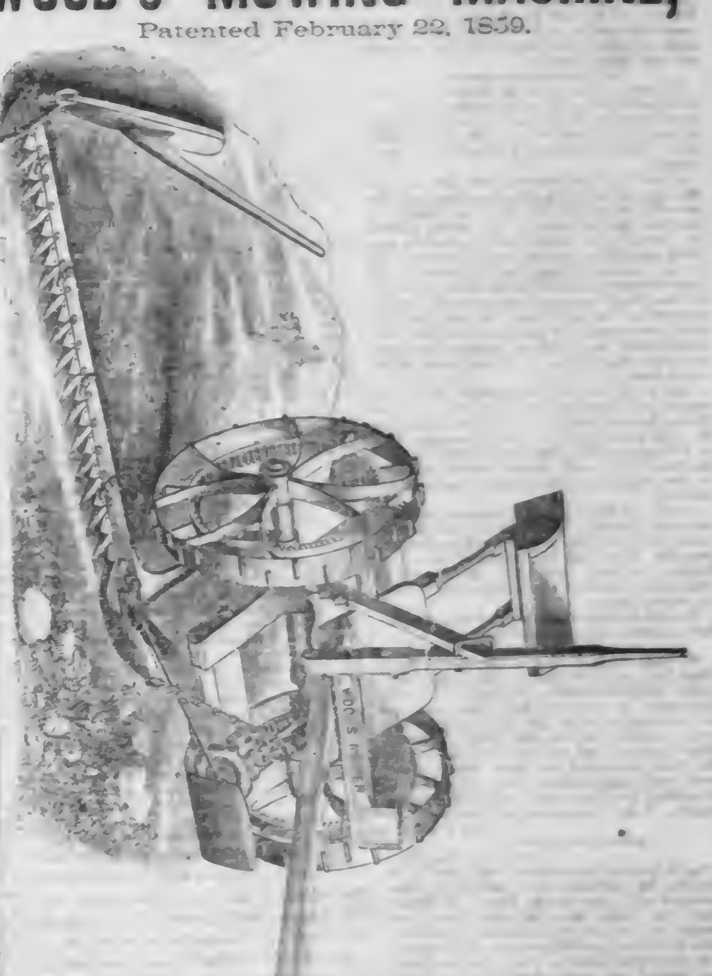

First Premium Silver Medal awarded to W. A. Wood's Improved Mower BY THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1859.

Price of Machines, delivered at Louisville, including three complete Knives, four Guards, four Sections, one Wrench, and Oil Can........ $90.

THIS Machine weighs 314 lbs, runs on two driving-wheels placed [illegible] inches apart, each wheel [illegible] inches in diameter. The finger-bar is elastic, and is attached to the Machine by one bolt, and can be easily removed by taking off one nut, and when placed upon the frame and-r [illegible] can be driven from field to field as easily as a light cart. The knife has a rapid motion with a short stroke, which [illegible] to do good work when the team moves as slow as horses or oxen can walk. It cuts a swath four feet wide, is made of the best material, and warranted capable of cutting ten acres of grass per day in a workmanlike manner.

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a16 dl&weow5

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THAT—It has a Revolving Track-Clearer, which is the only track-clearer that will thoroughly separate the cut from the uncut grass, and without leaving the cut grass in bunches.

THAT—It requires one-third less draft than any other Machine.

THAT—No pressure is made upon the horses' necks, and no side draft.

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A glance at the Machine will render obvious its marvelous simplicity in all its parts and combinations. It is easily put together, easily altered to adapt it to different kinds of work, and is entirely free from the "traps" with which most Machines are incumbered. It does not require an experienced mechanic to work it, not a machine-shop to keep it in order. Every farmer will appreciate these advantages.

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Being made entirely of iron, the Machine is not liable to decay, nor shrink, nor check, nor warp by exposure to the weather.

Each Machine is put together before leaving the factory, and worked (with the knife in) at a high speed by steam. THIS SECURES ITS PERFECT WORKING WHEN PUT TOGETHER IN THE FIELD.

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☞The most reliable conscientious advice will at all times be given by the physician of the Institution, both to Male and Female, respecting diseases of the sexual organs. Medicines and treatment will be sent by mail or express to applicants to all parts of the country, and the Institution will guarantee the success of treatment.

☞The attending physician will be found at the Institution for consultation, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. of each day. Sundays, in the forenoon.

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